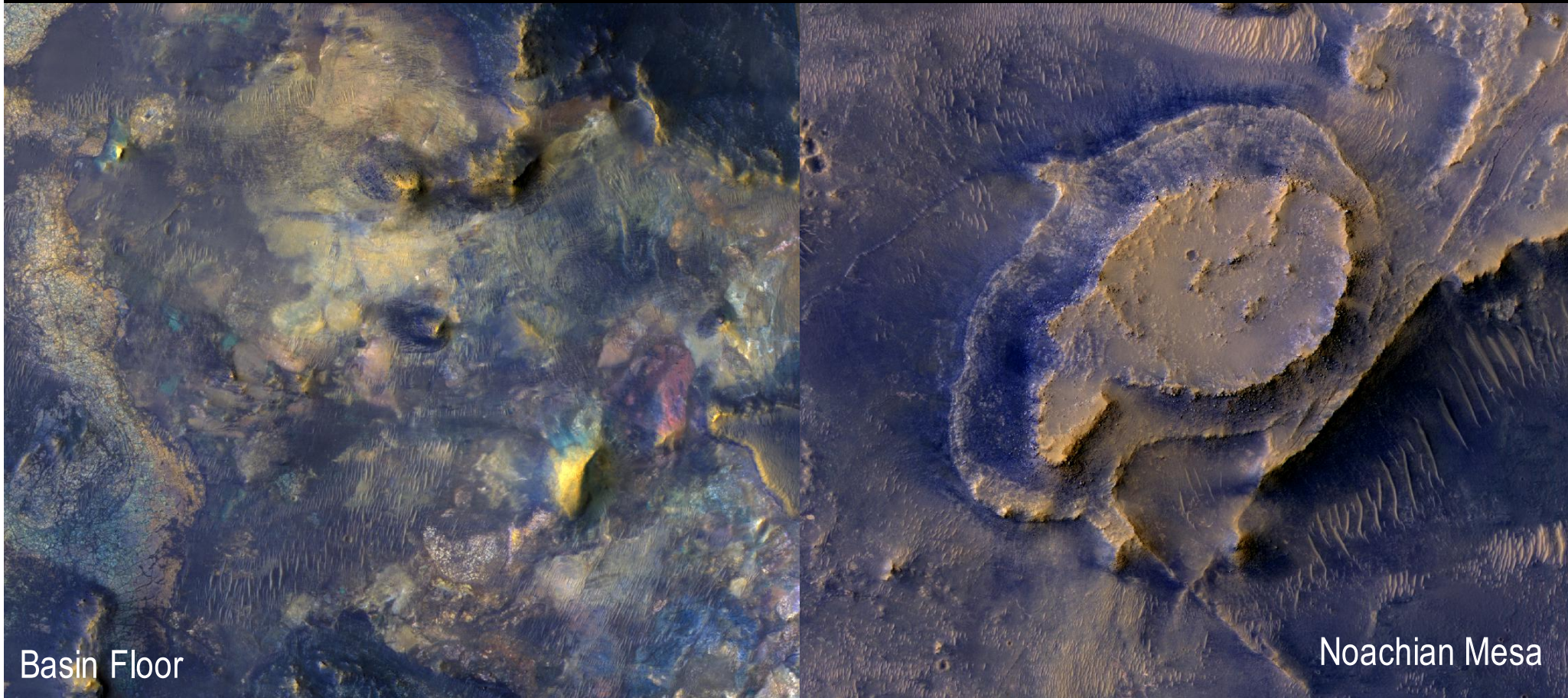


# The Fluvial and Climatic History of Northeast Syrtis Major Mesas: Go-to Mission to Icy Mars

J.R. Skok and Jack Mustard

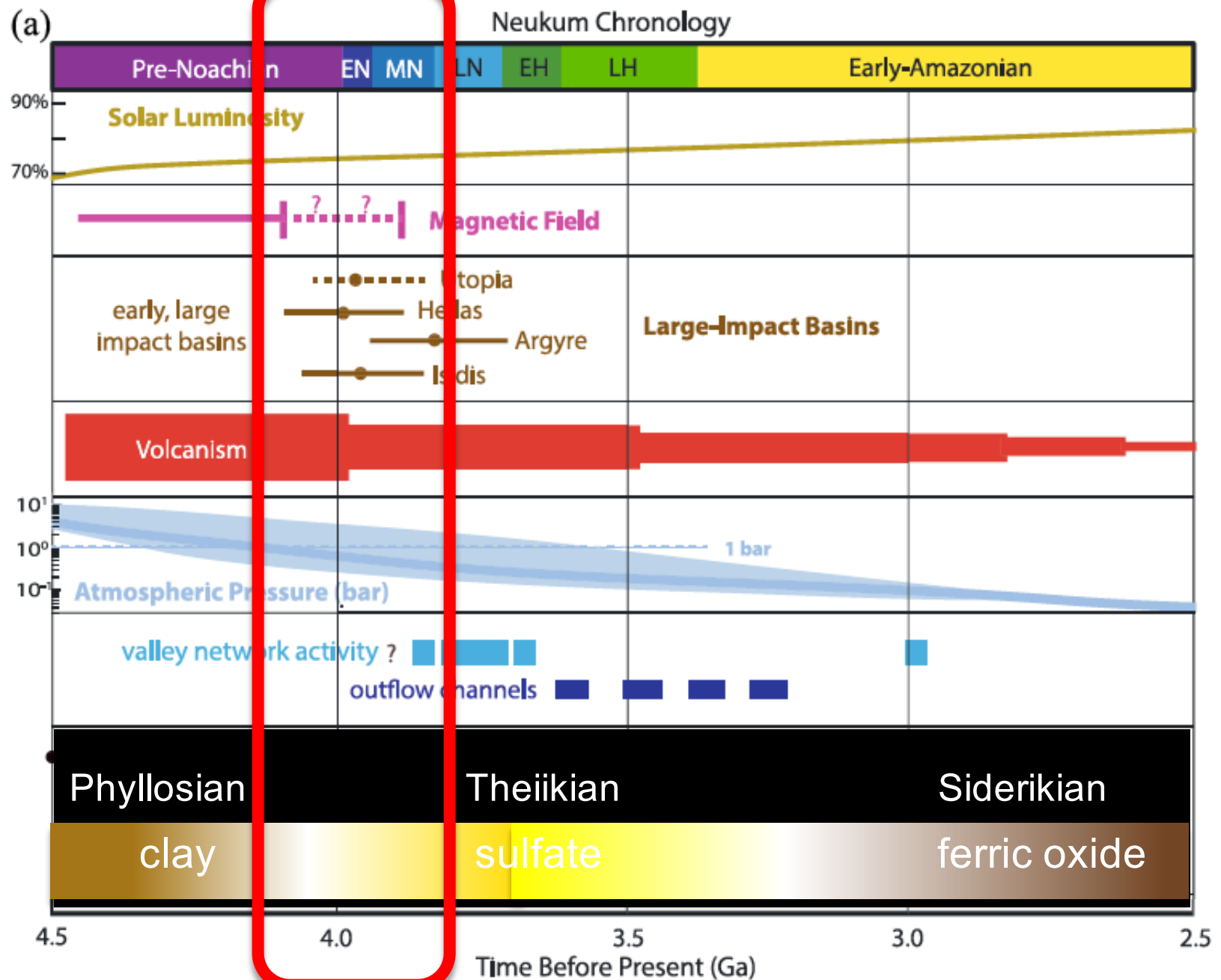
3<sup>rd</sup> Mars2020 Landing Site Workshop

February 9<sup>th</sup>, 2017

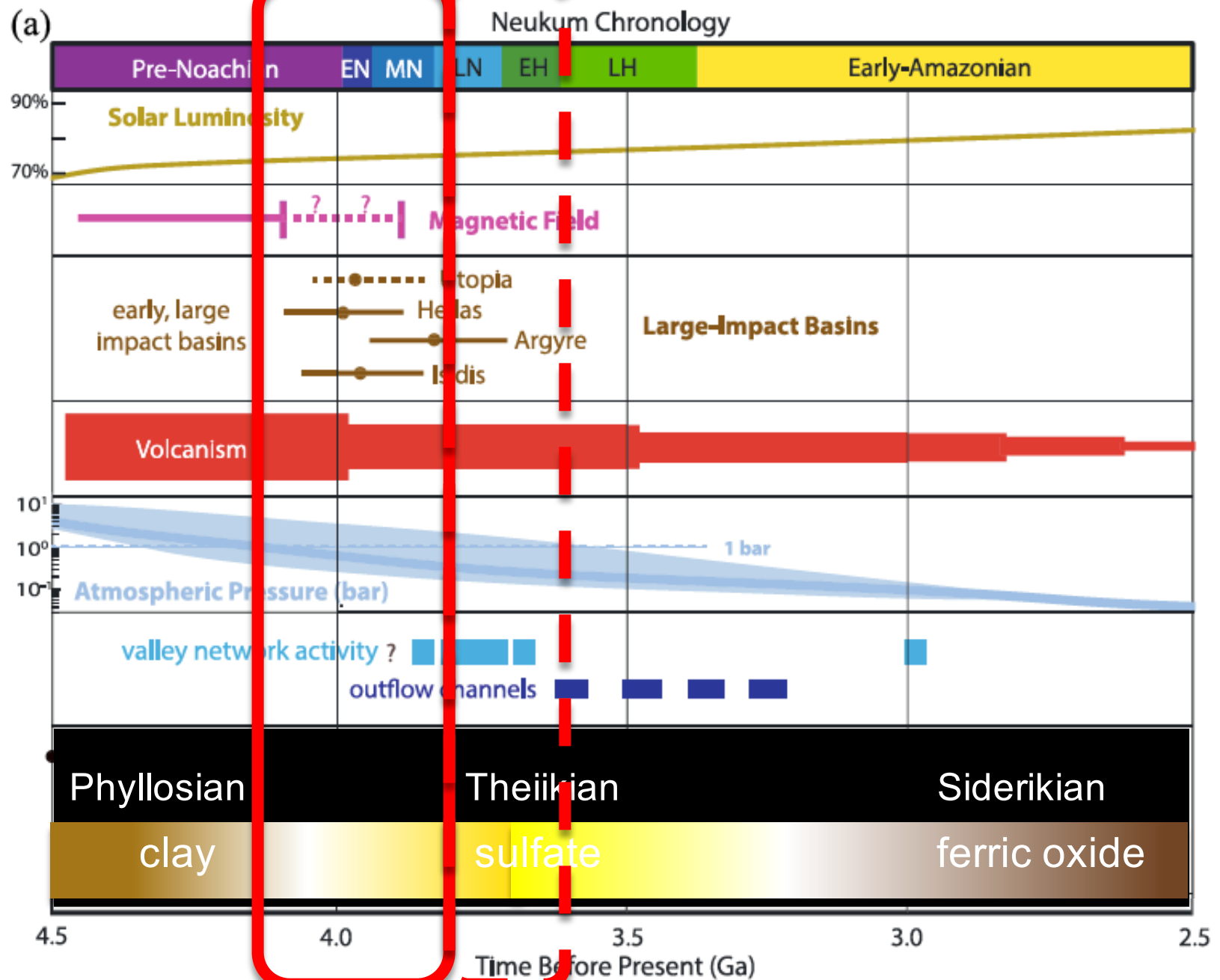


Basin Floor

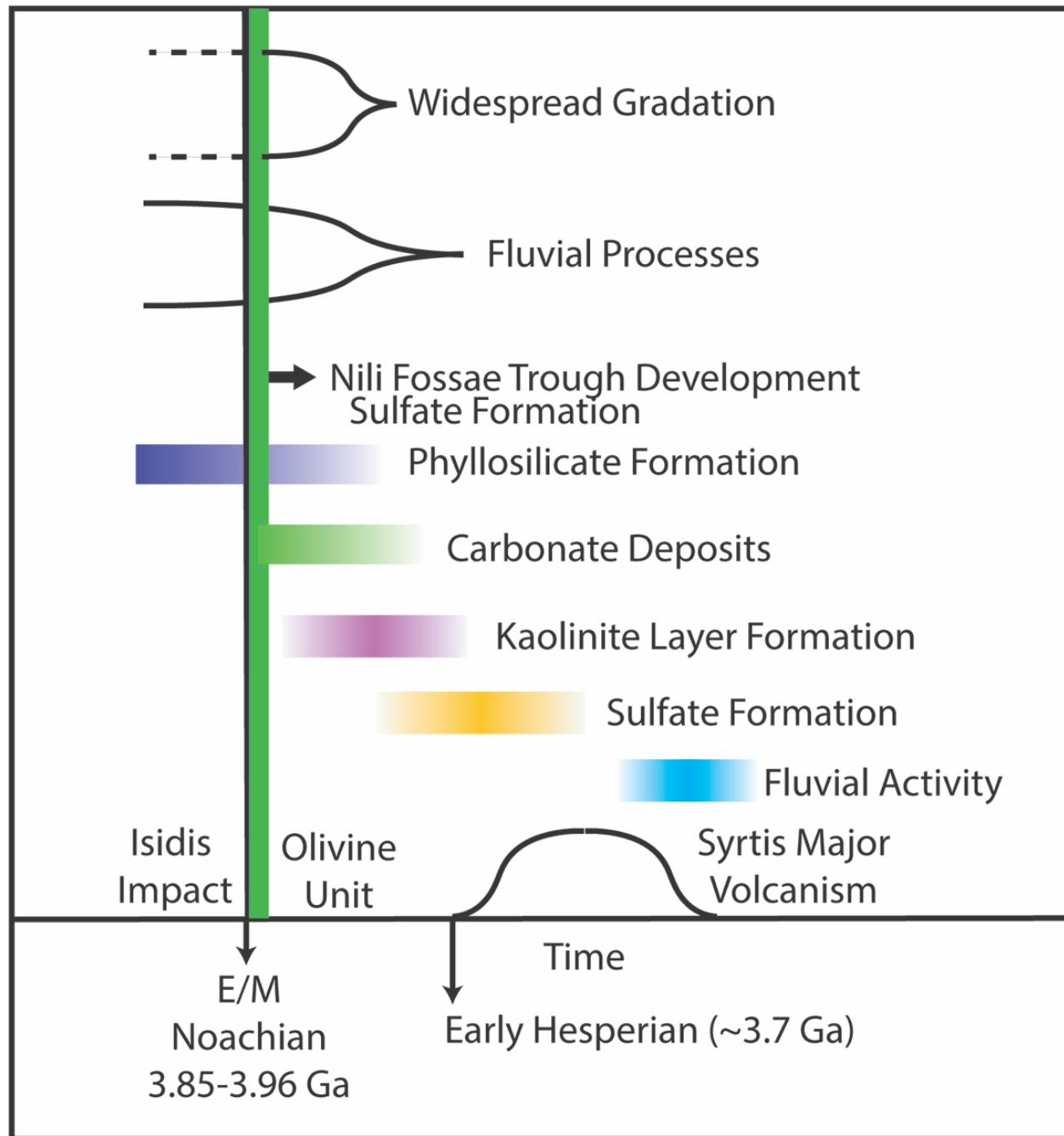
Noachian Mesa





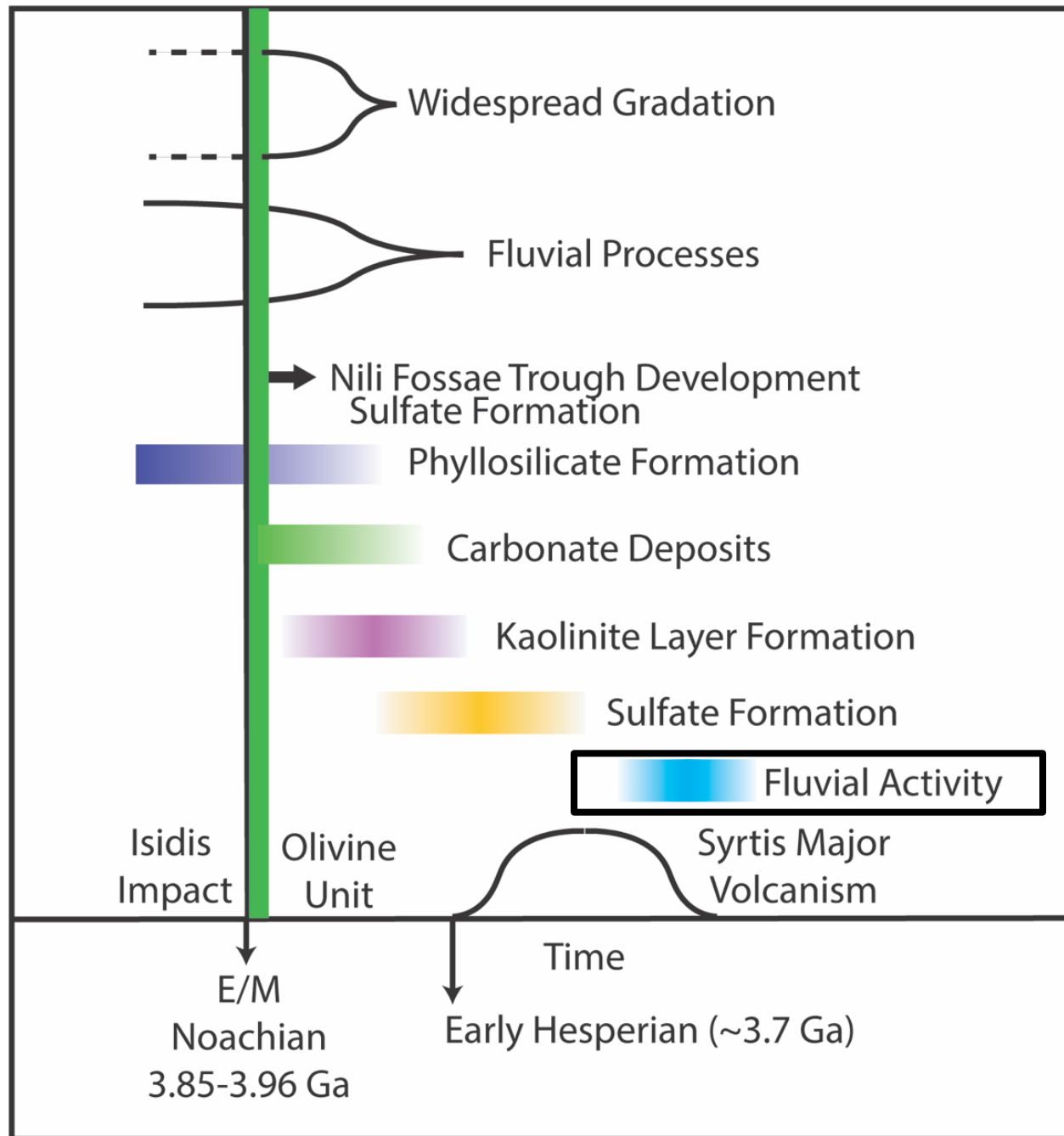


# Northeast Syrtis Stratigraphy





# Northeast Syrtis Stratigraphy



C

Proposed  
Landing  
Ellipse  
Plains

Depression

Volcanics

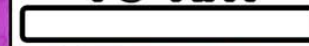
CTX DEM



- 942 m

- 3175 m

10 km





C

Proposed  
Landing  
Ellipse

Aquifer  
Biosignature  
Source

Plains

Lacustrine Source

Depression

Sedimentary Sink

Volcanics

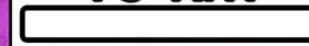
CTX DEM



– 942 m

– 3175 m

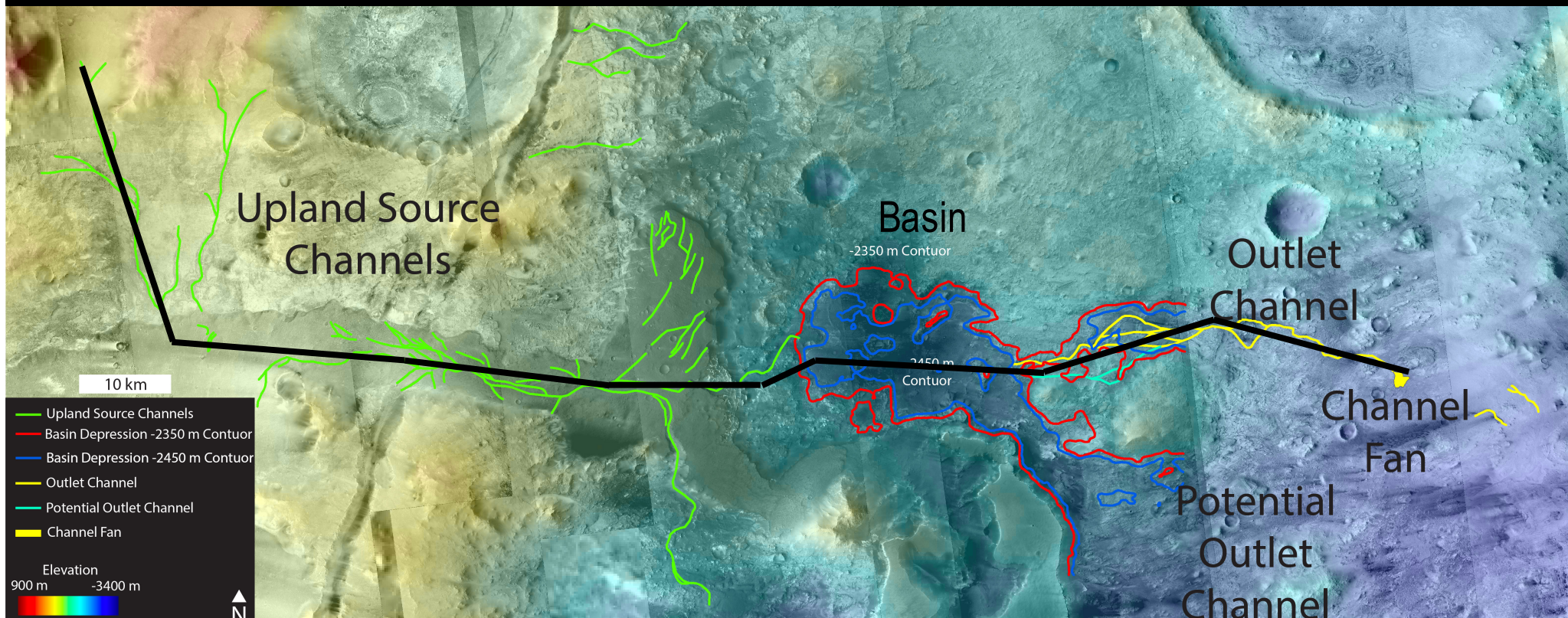
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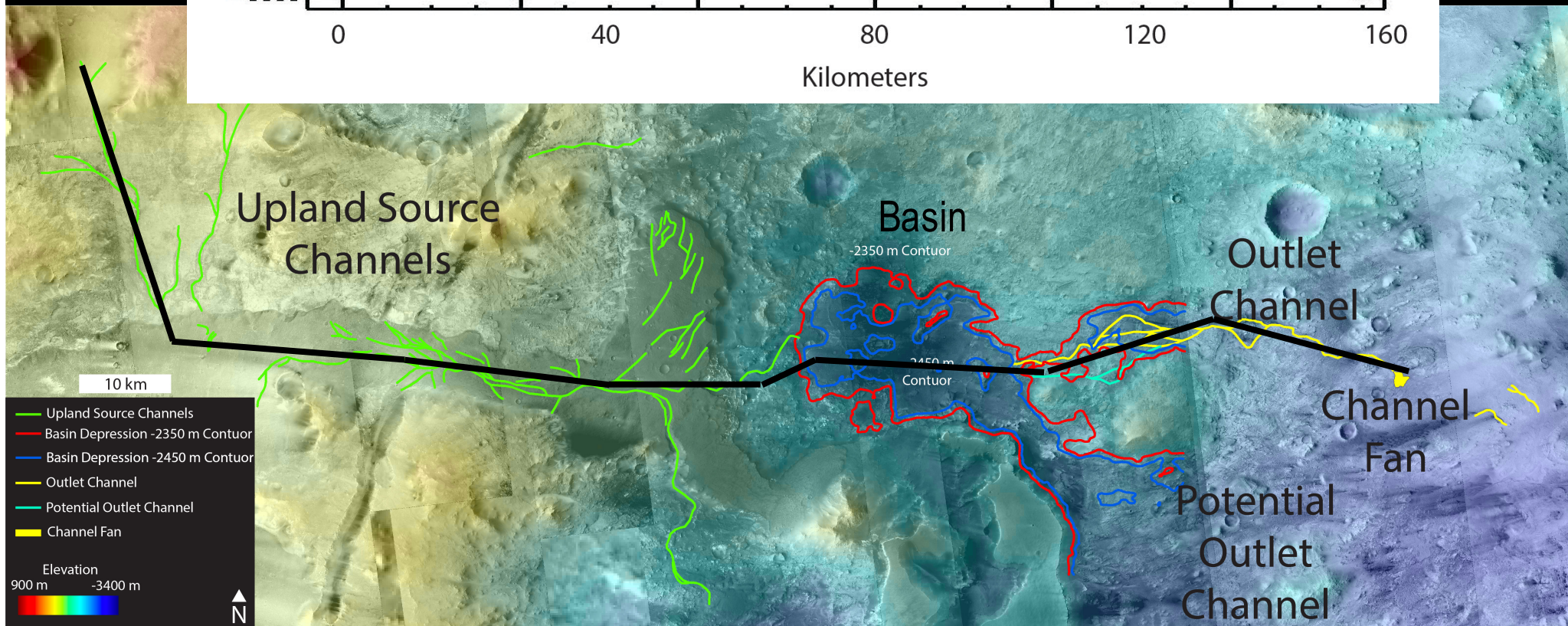
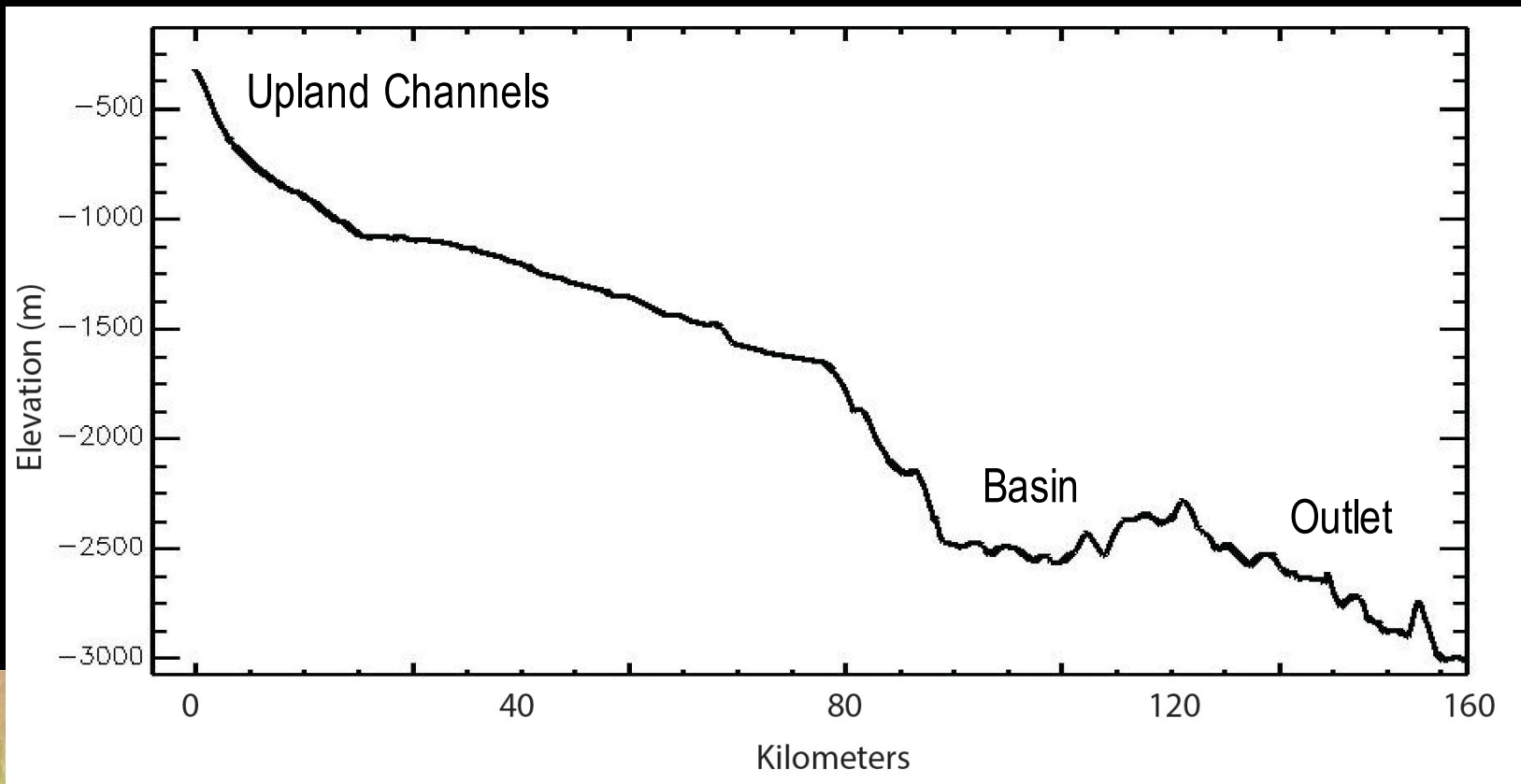




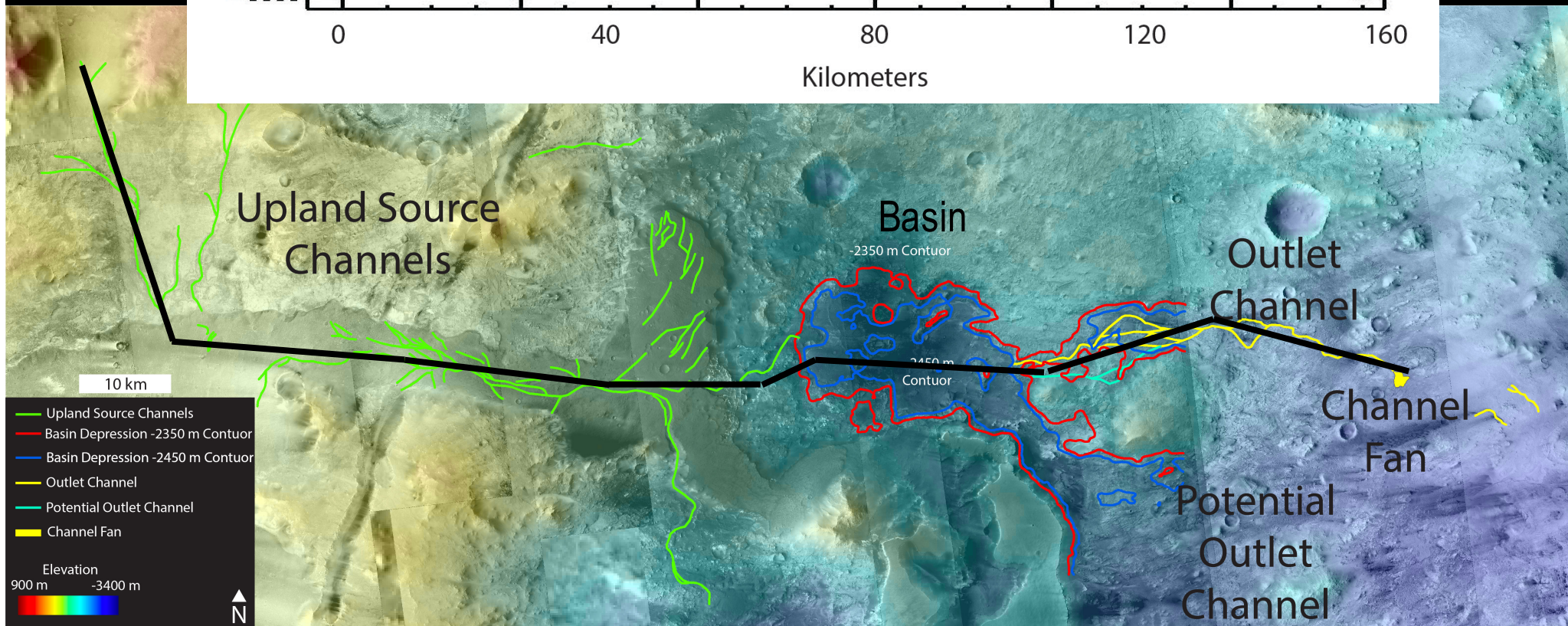
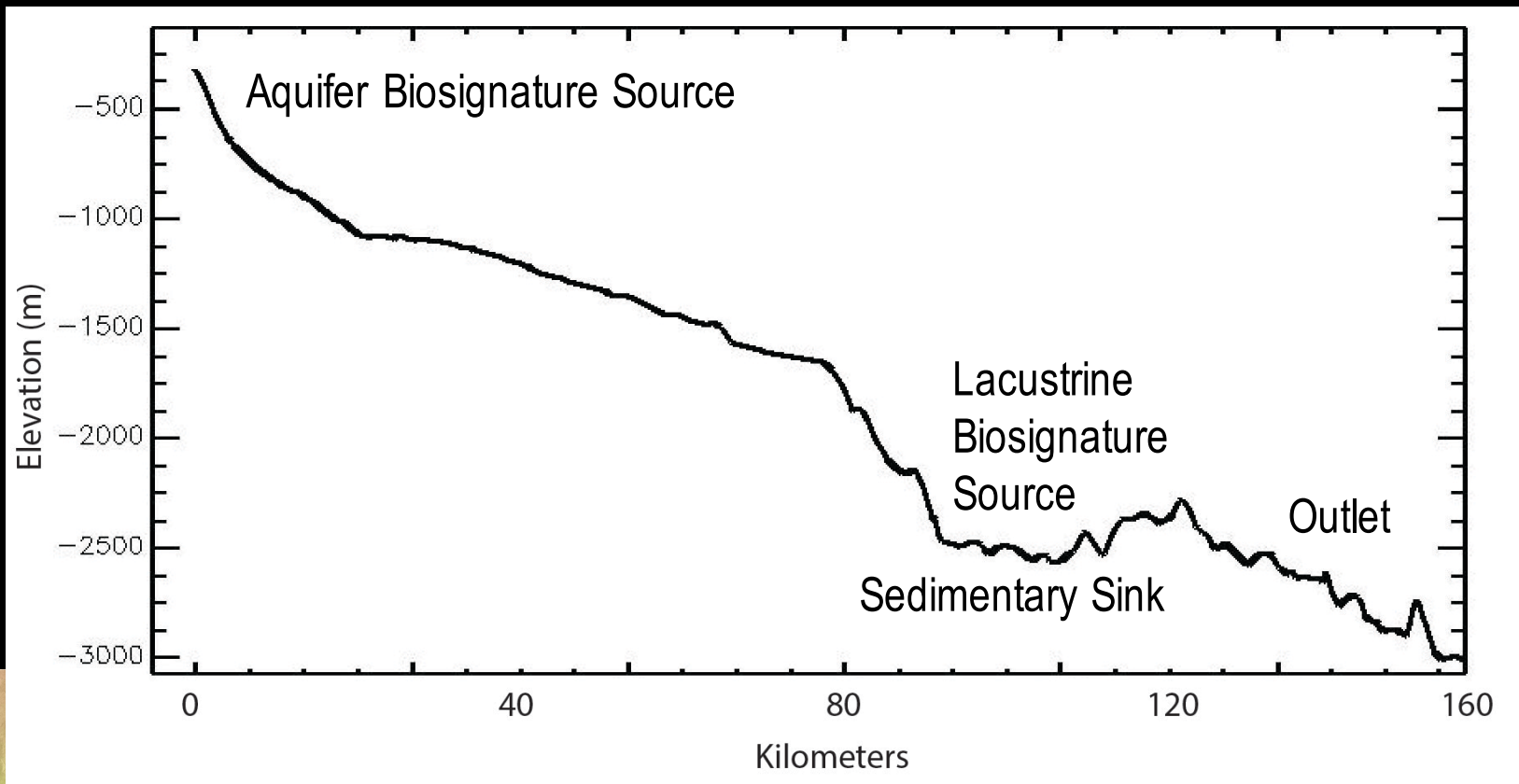




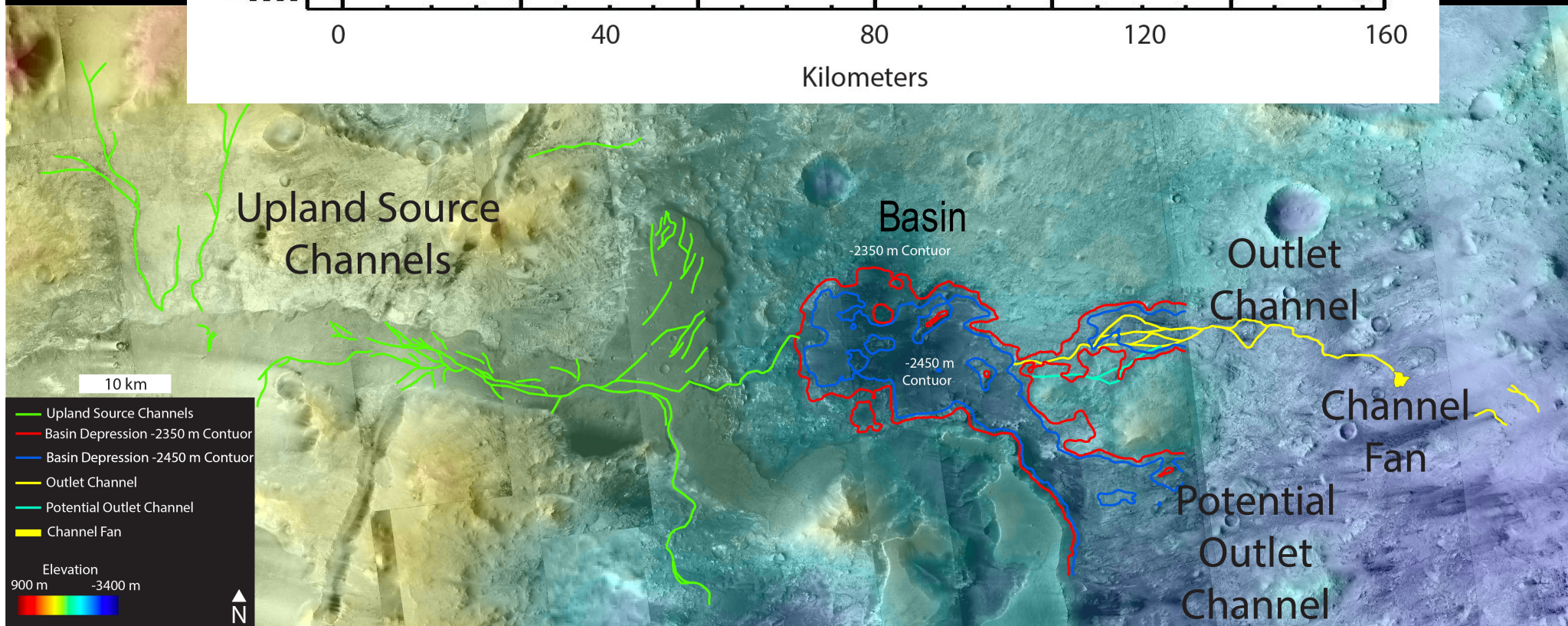
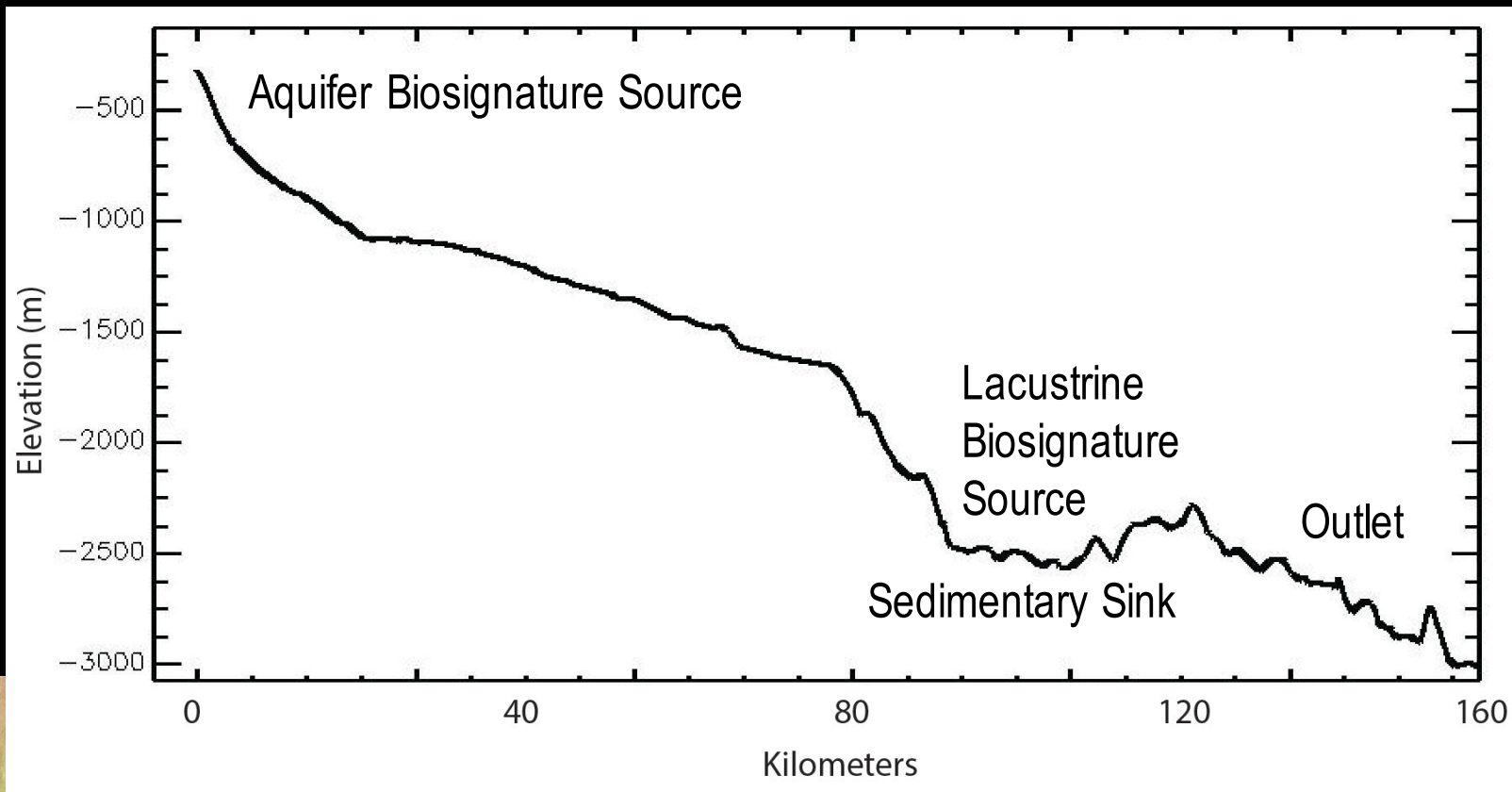




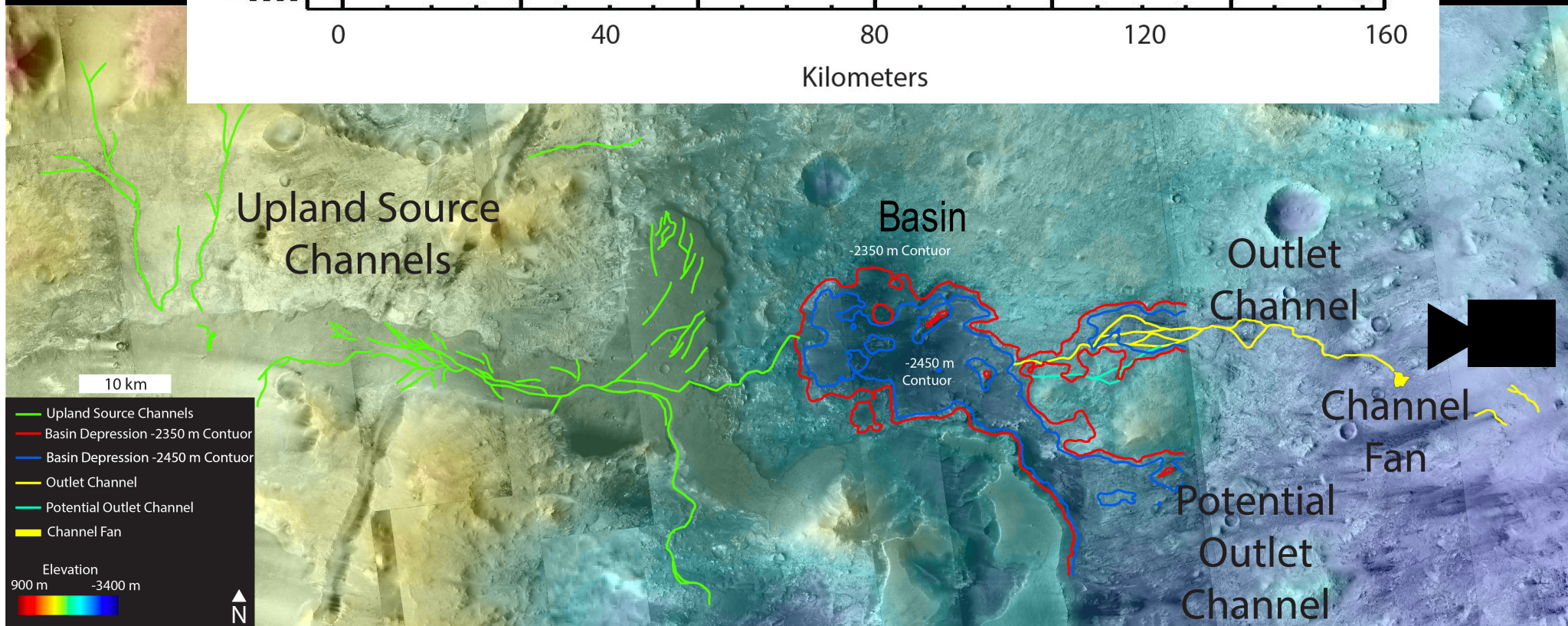
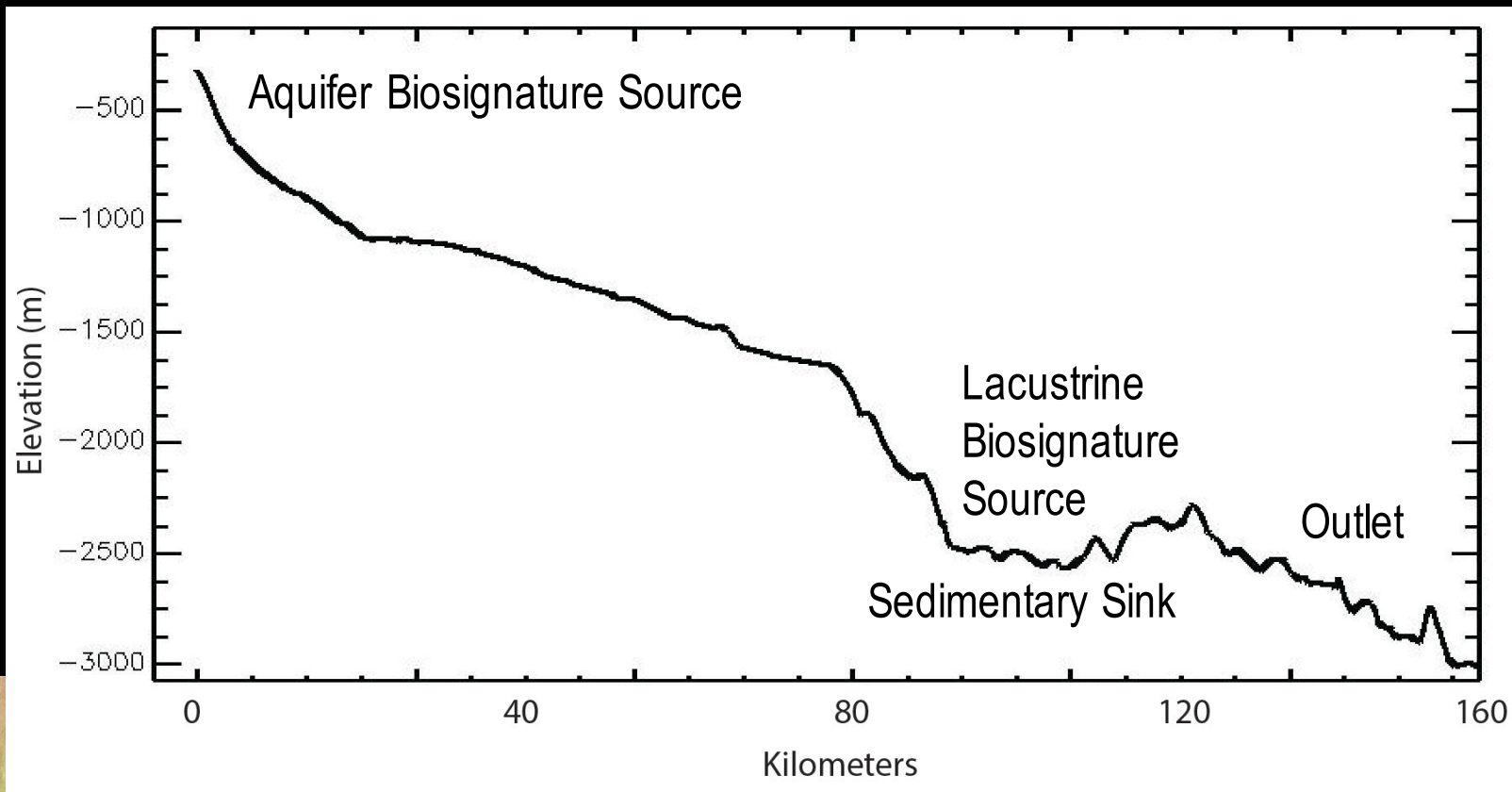




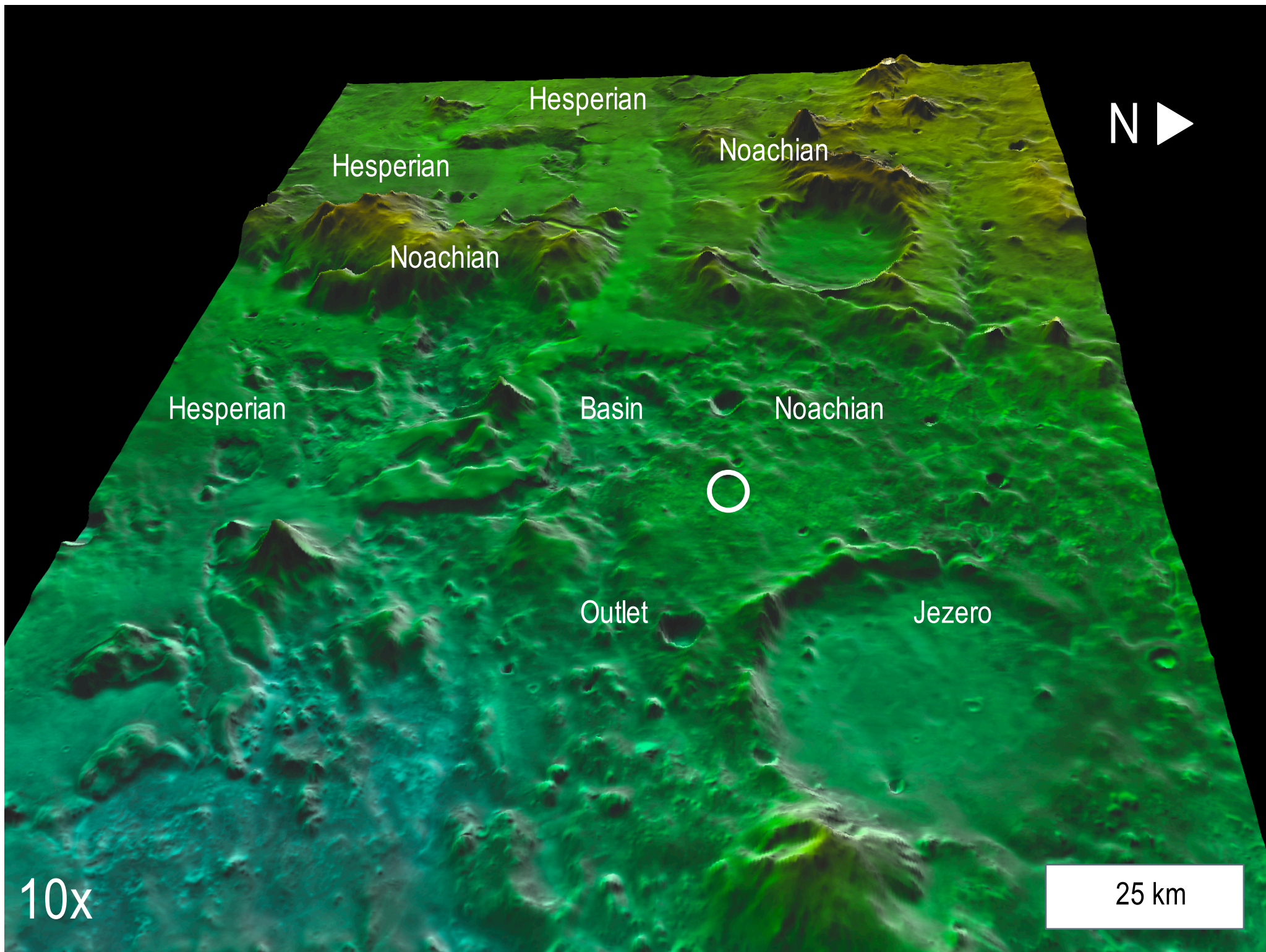














# Upland Source Channels

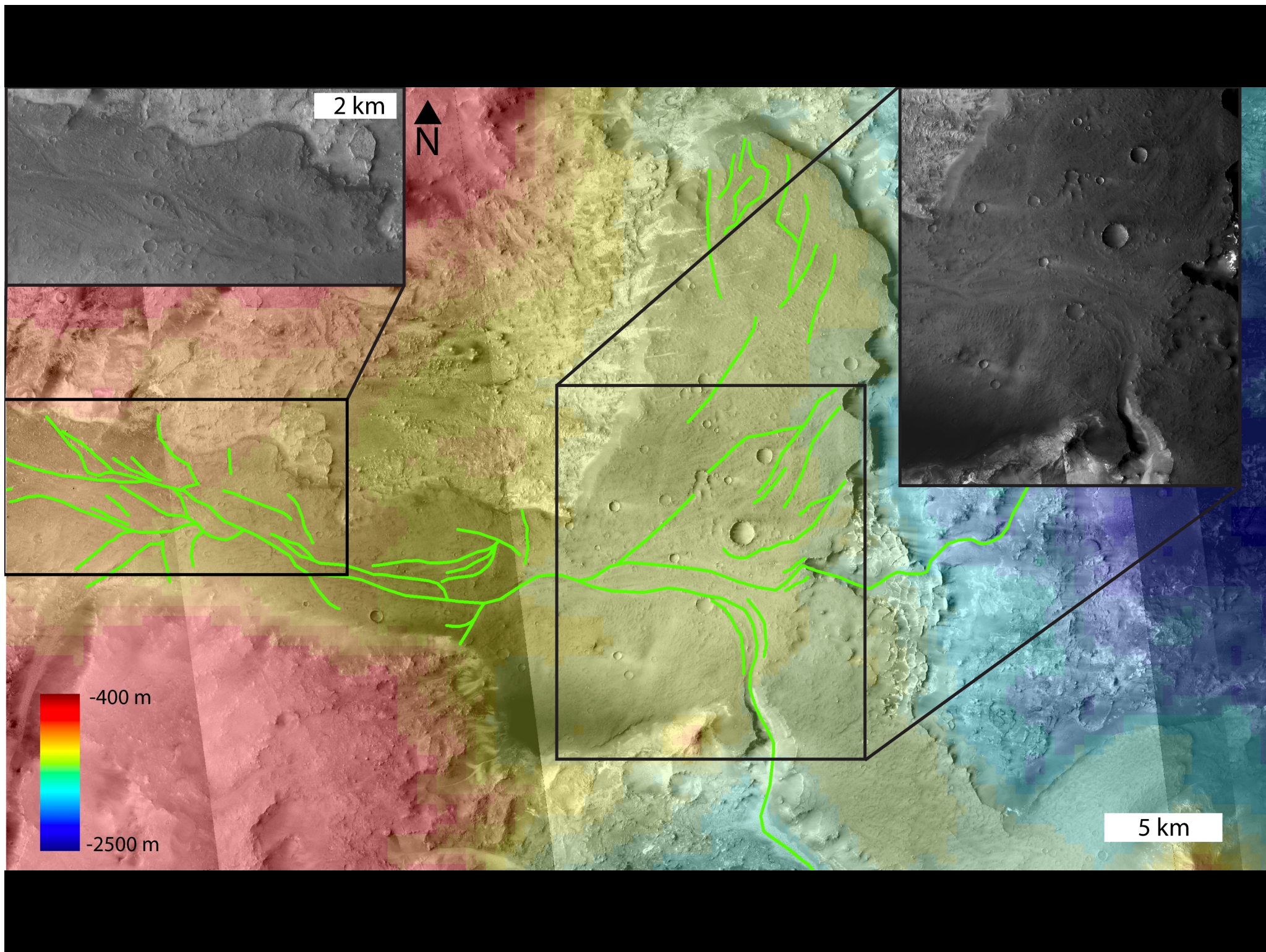
10 km

- Upland Source Channels
- Basin Depression -2350 m Contour
- Basin Depression -2450 m Contour
- Outlet Channel
- Potential Outlet Channel
- Channel Fan

Elevation  
900 m -3400 m











-2350 m Contuor

This is a topographic map of a planetary surface, likely Mars, showing a large crater on the left and a flatter region on the right. The map uses a color gradient from blue (low elevation) to yellow (high elevation). Several contour lines are drawn: a red line for -2350 m and a blue line for -2450 m. A network of channels is highlighted in yellow and red. A yellow line, labeled 'Outlet Channel', flows from the crater area towards the right. A red line, labeled 'Potential Outlet Channel', flows from the same area towards the bottom. A yellow line, labeled 'Channel Fan', branches off from the yellow outlet channel and fans out to the right. The background shows various craters and surface features.

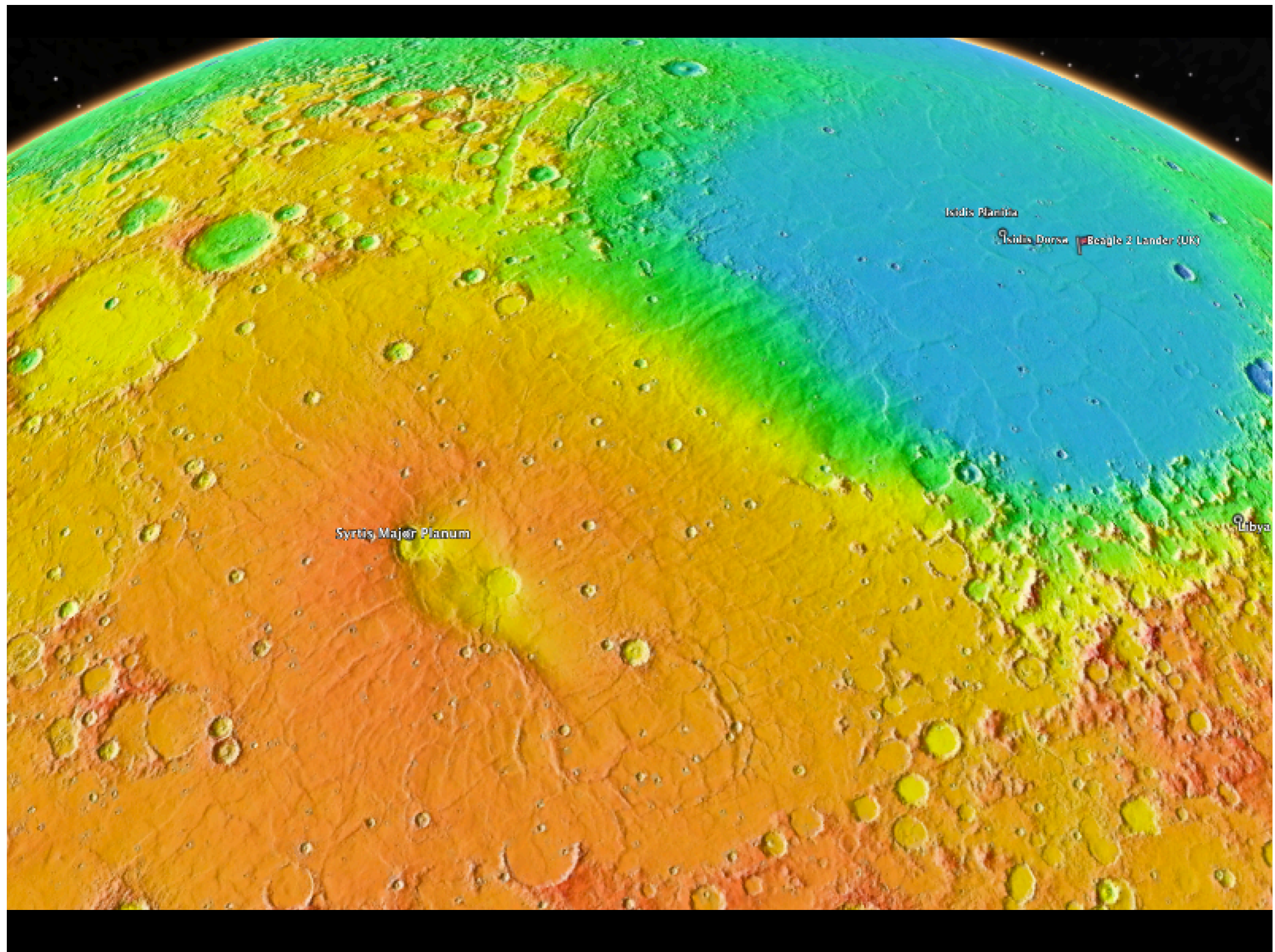
-2450 m  
Contuor

Outlet  
Channel

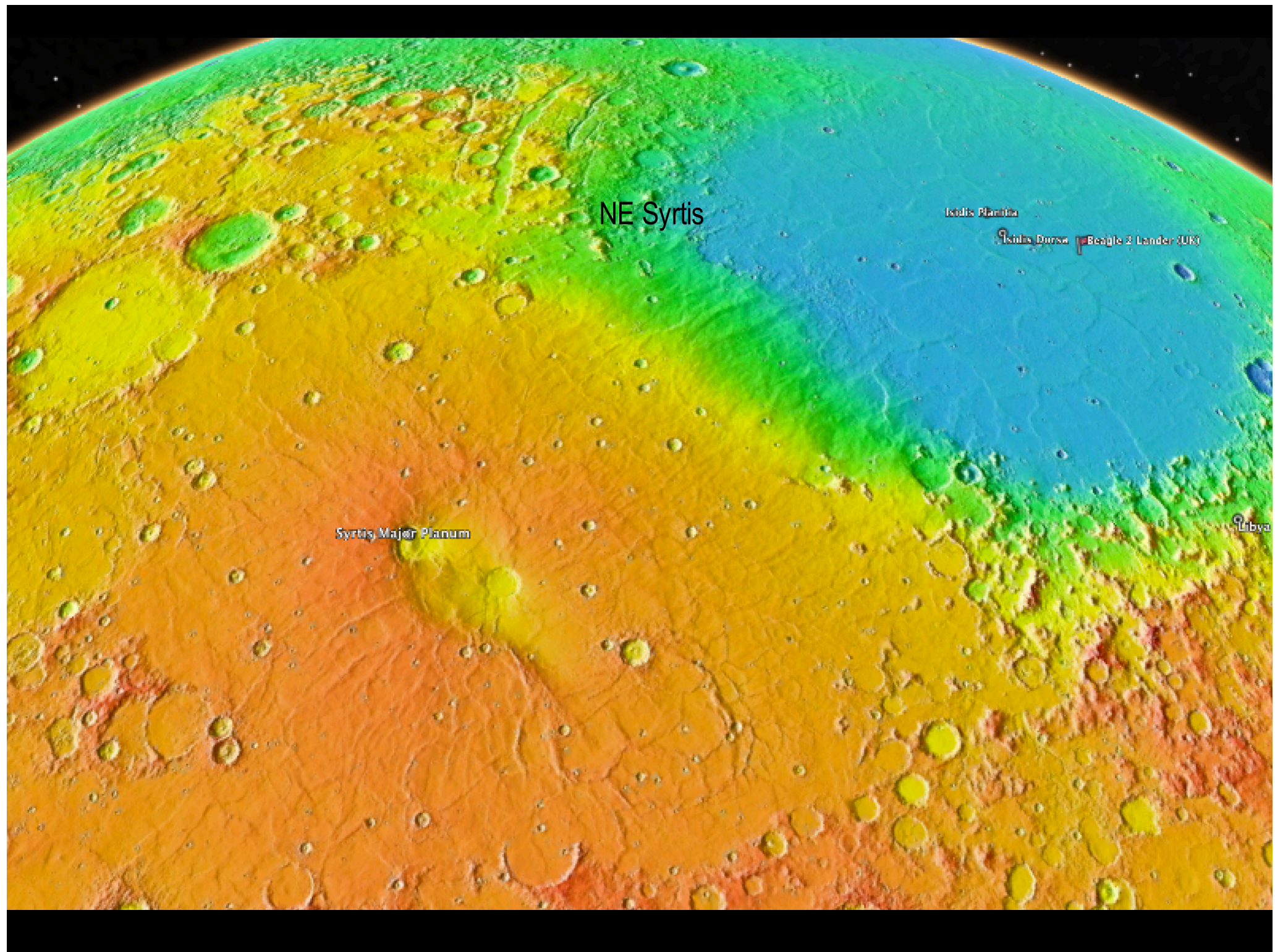
Channel  
Fan

Potential  
Outlet  
Channel

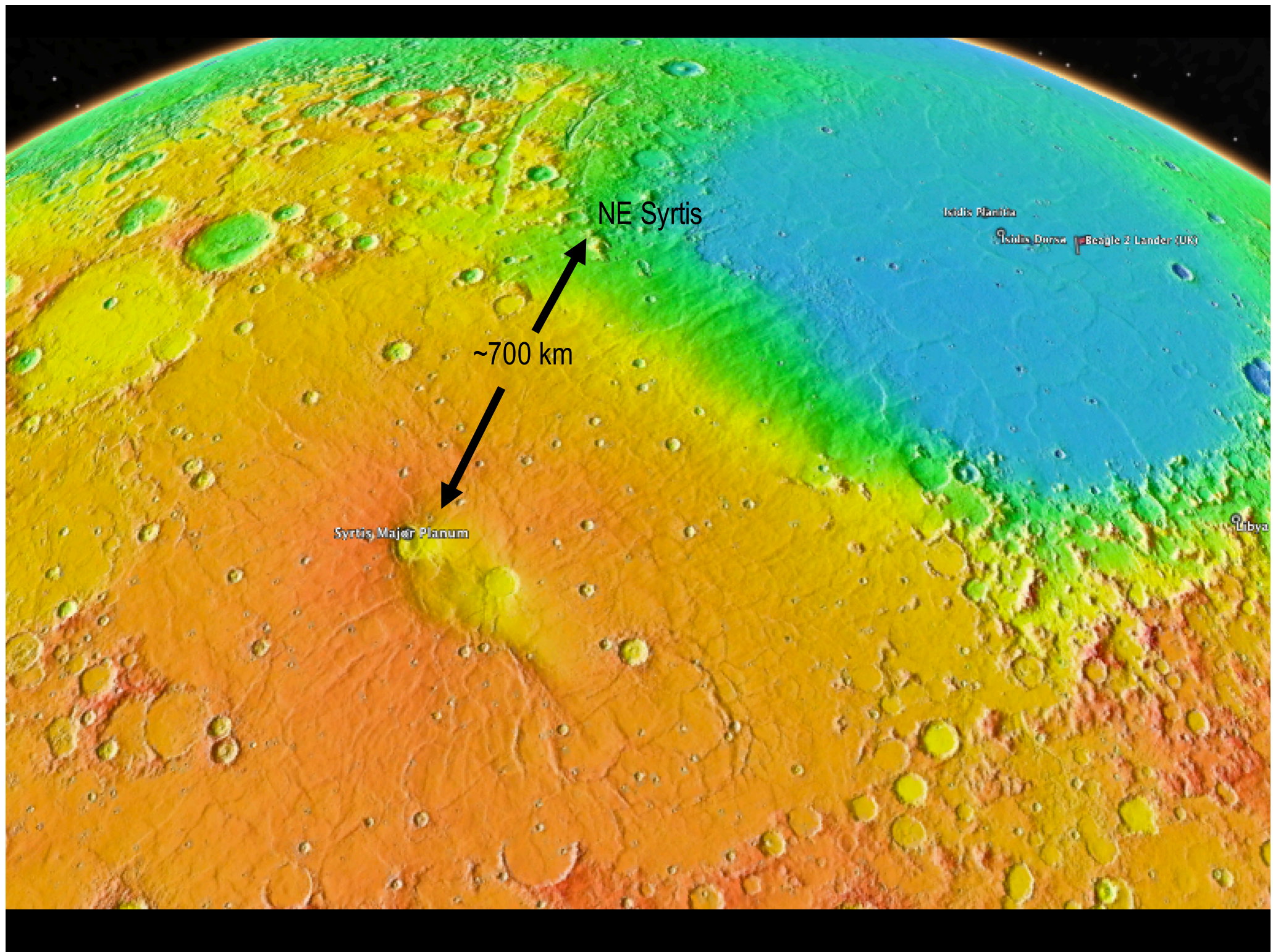




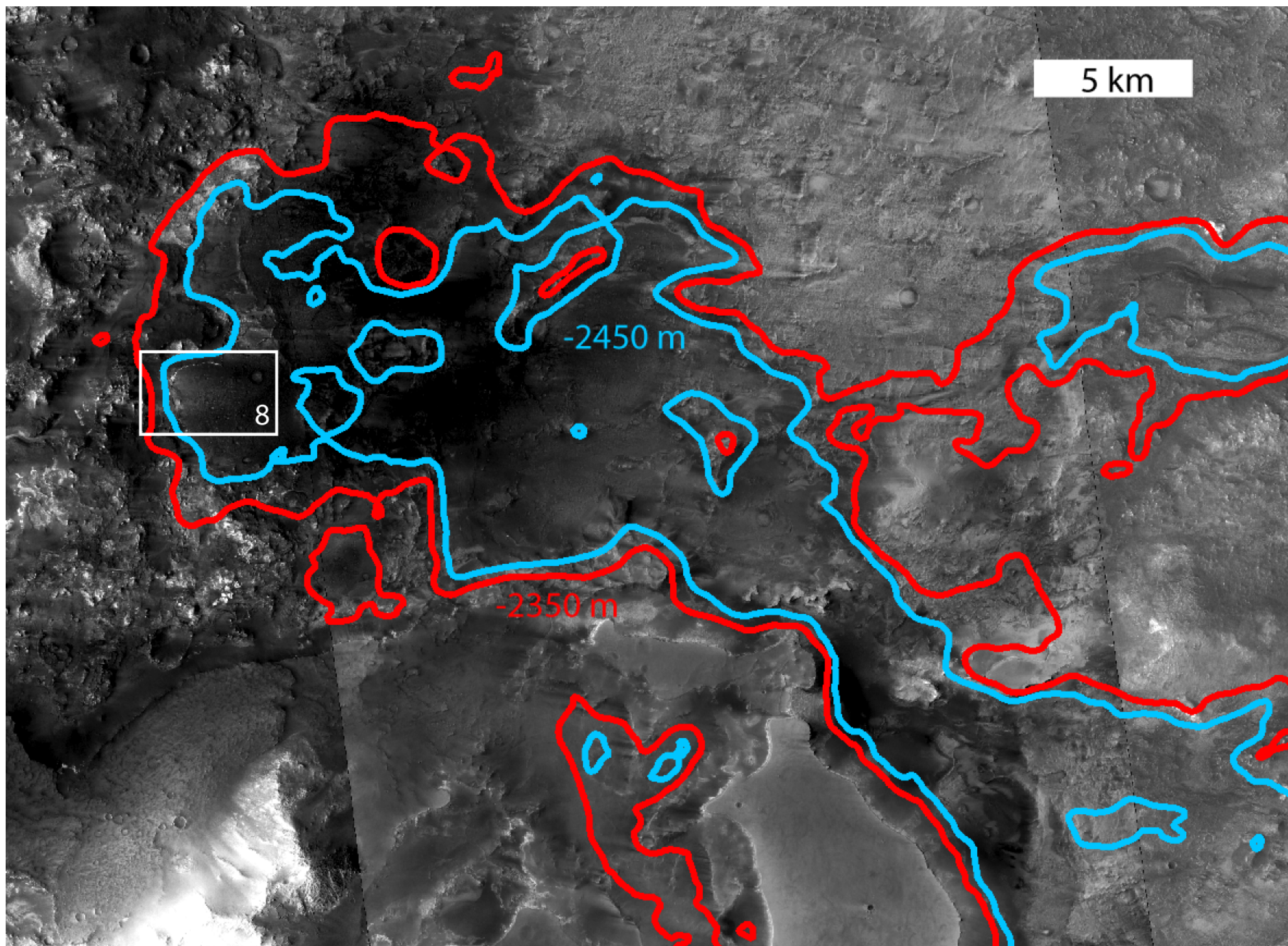




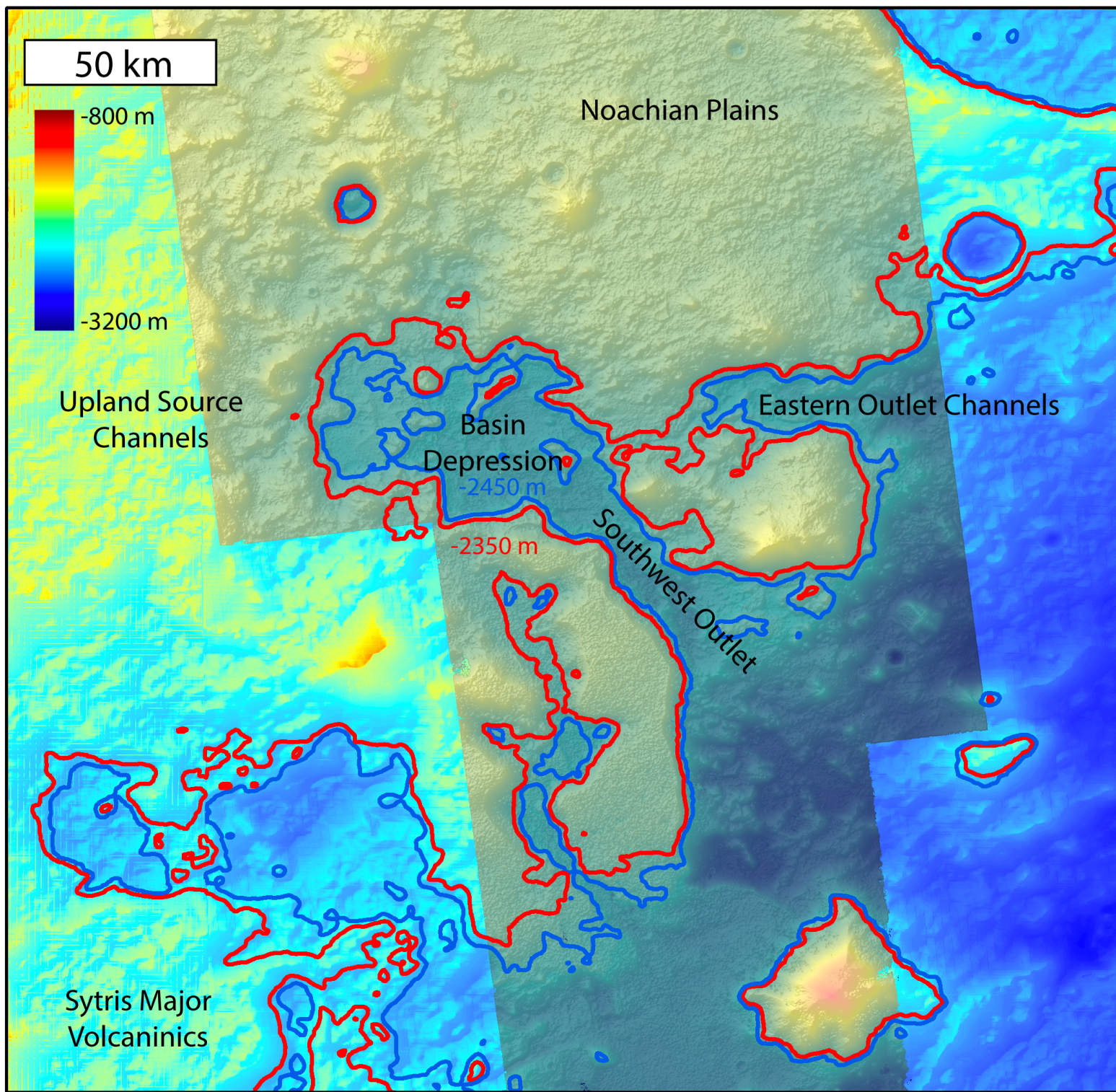




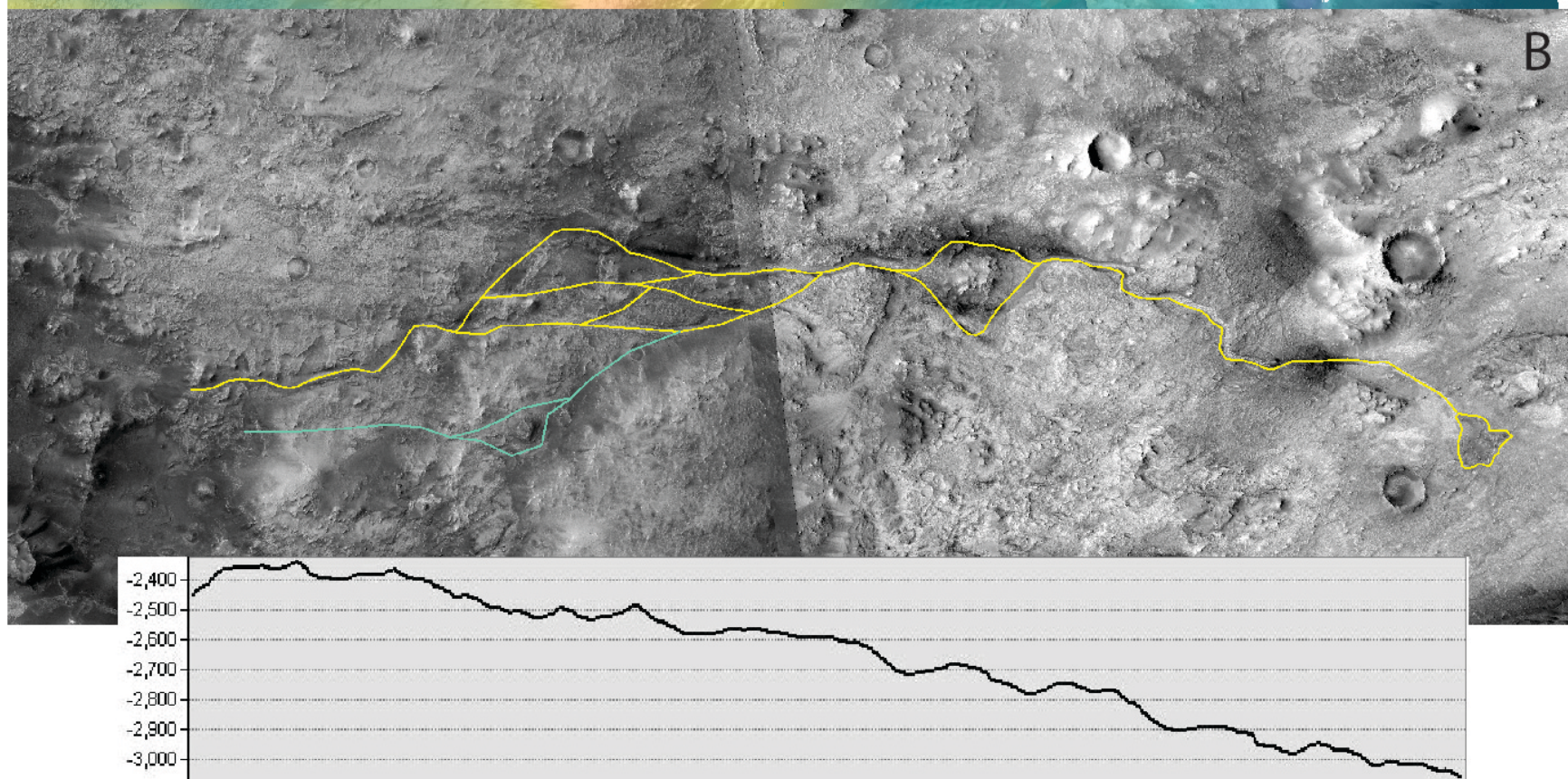
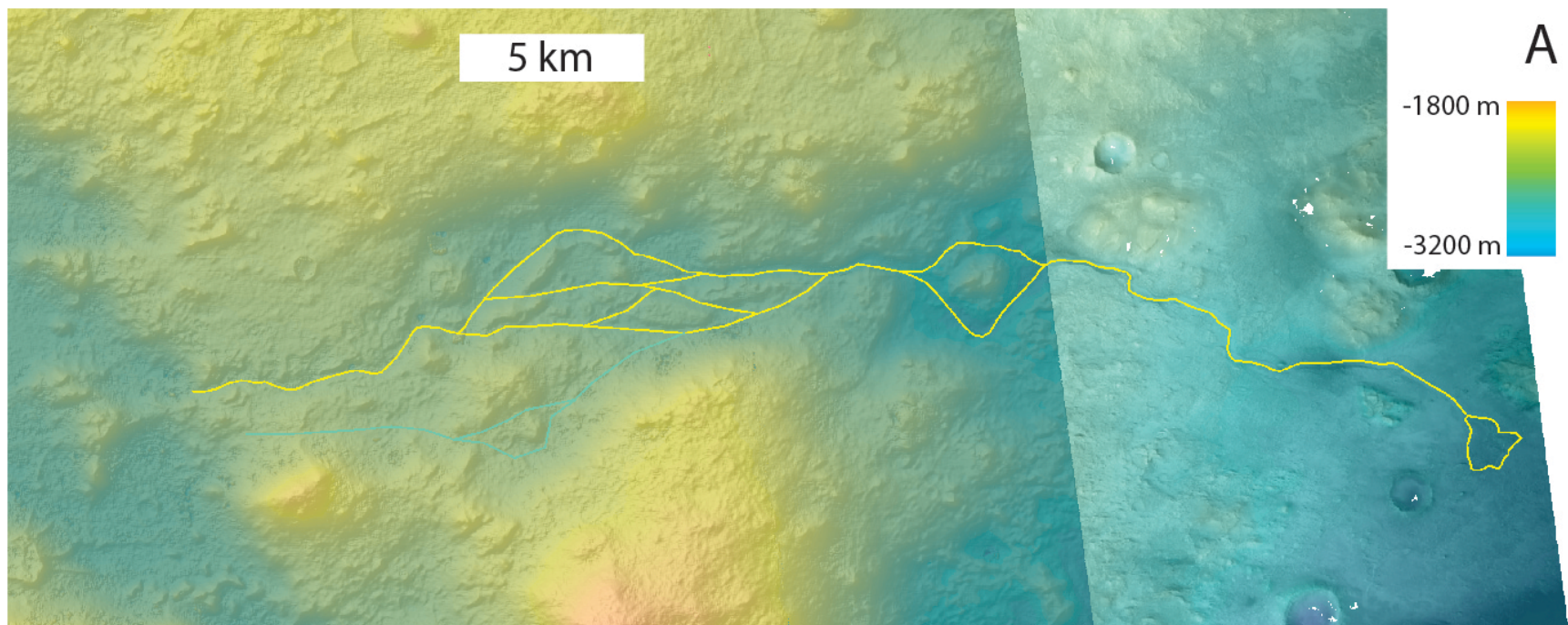




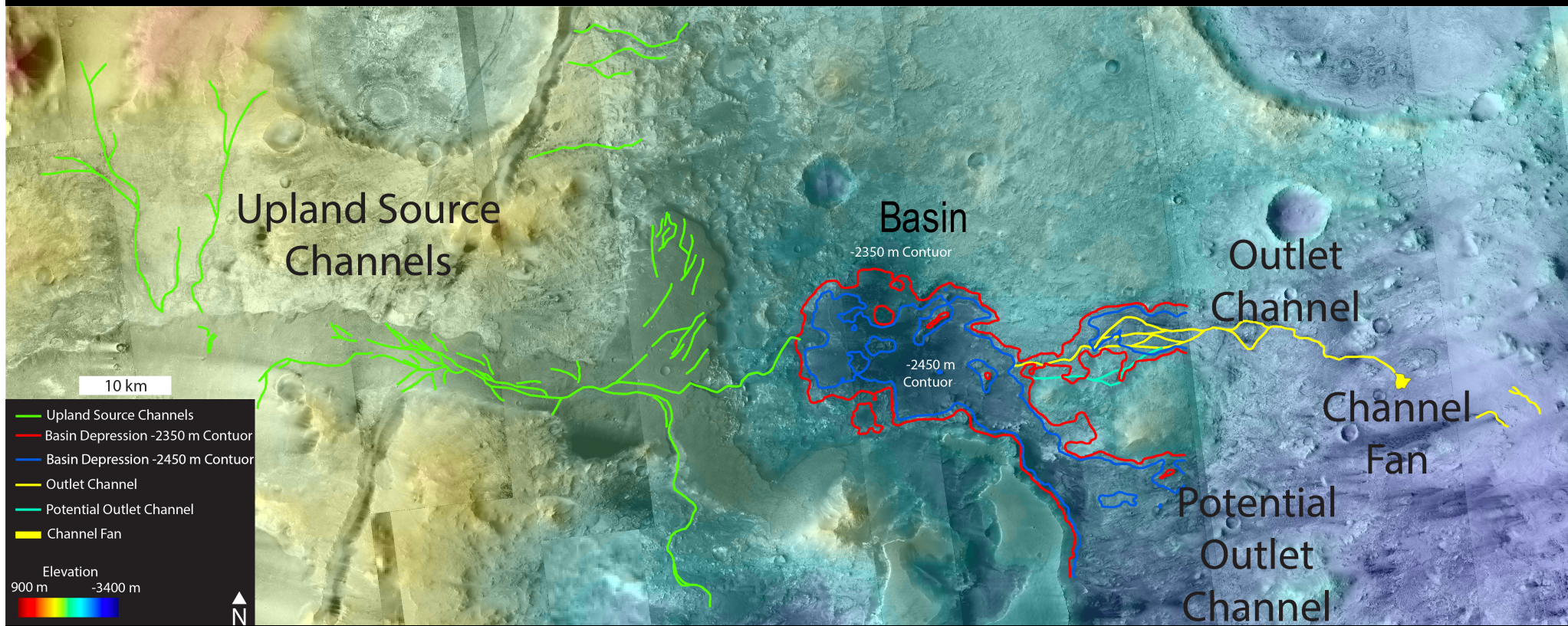








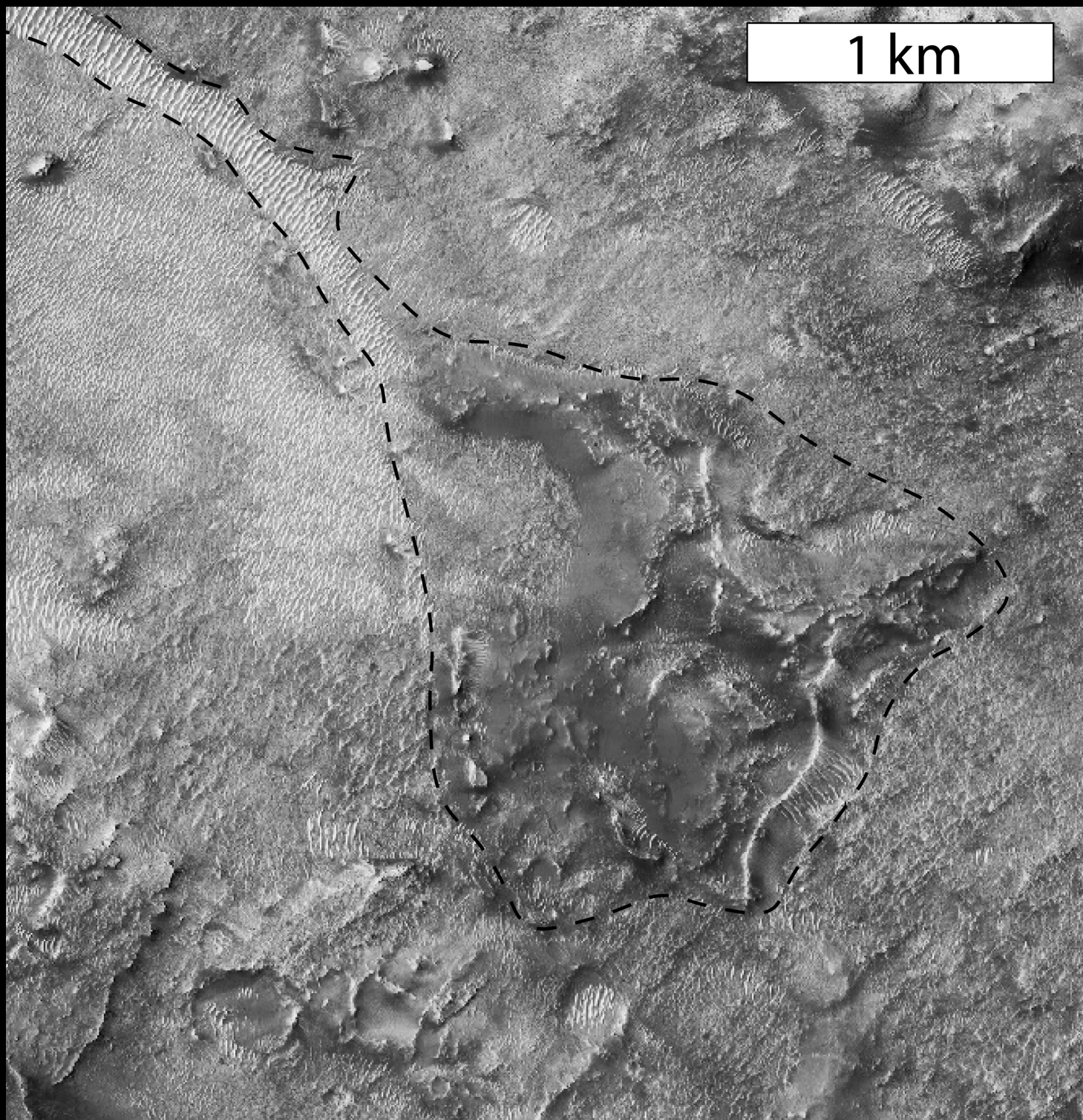




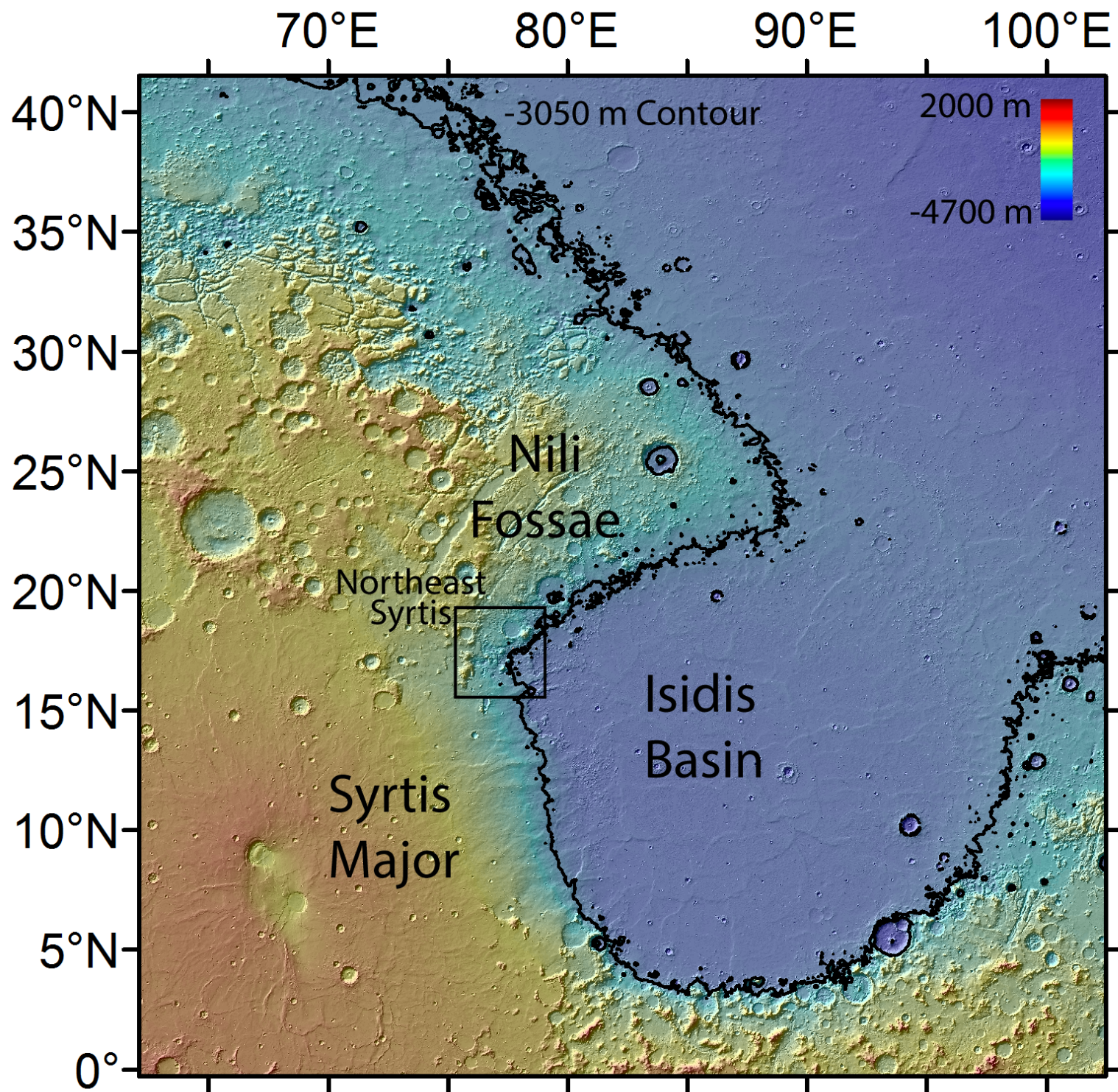




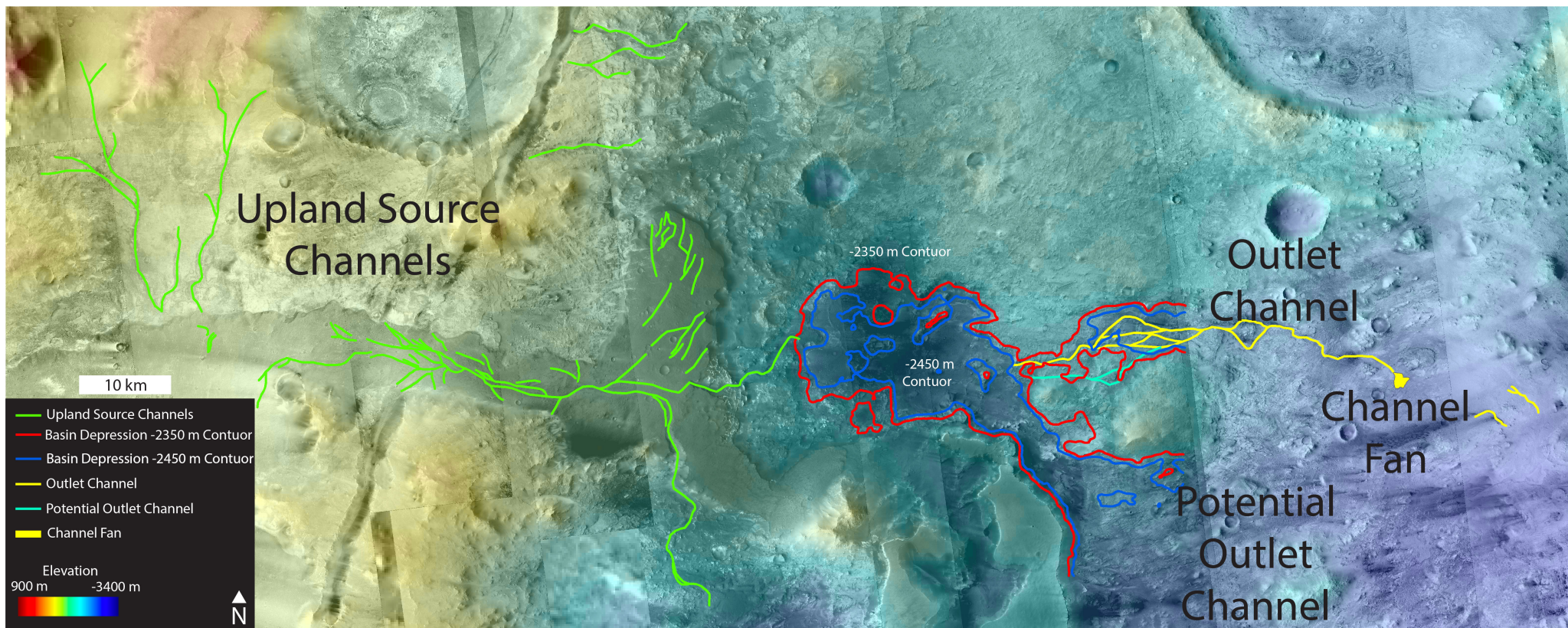






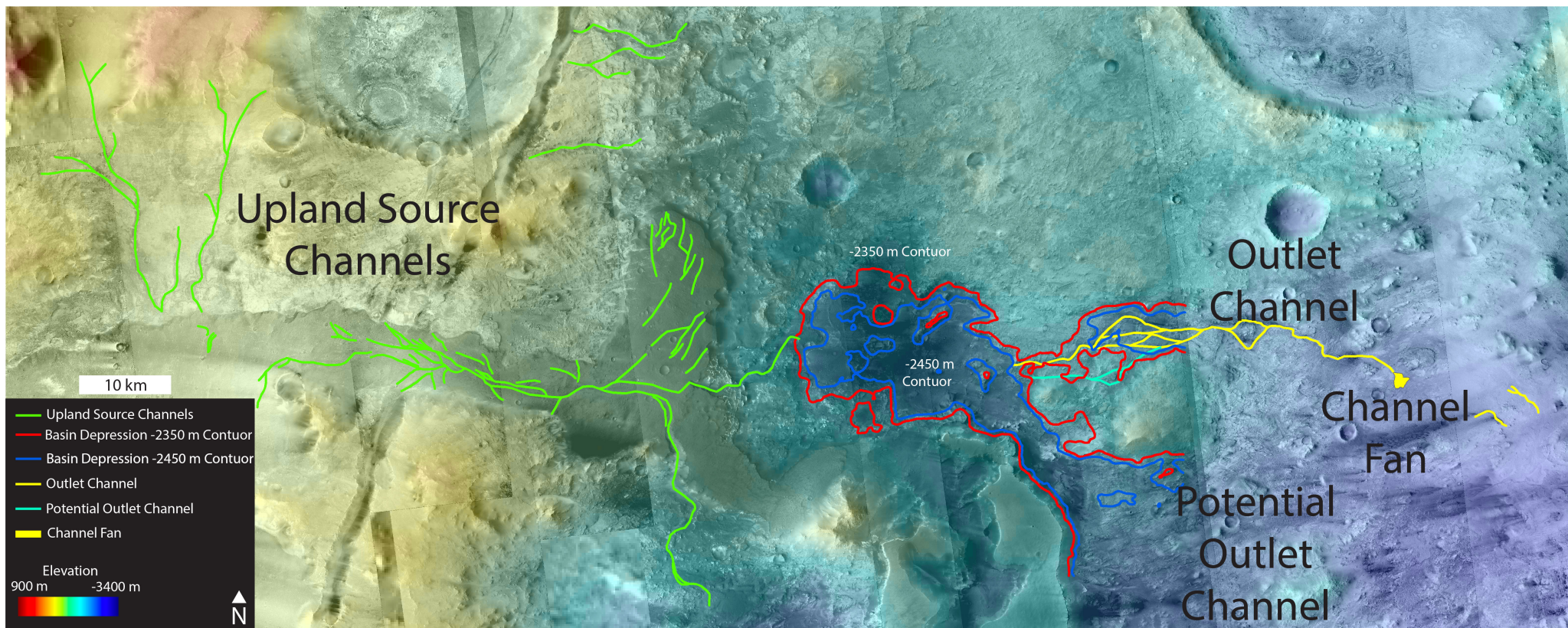






Observations:

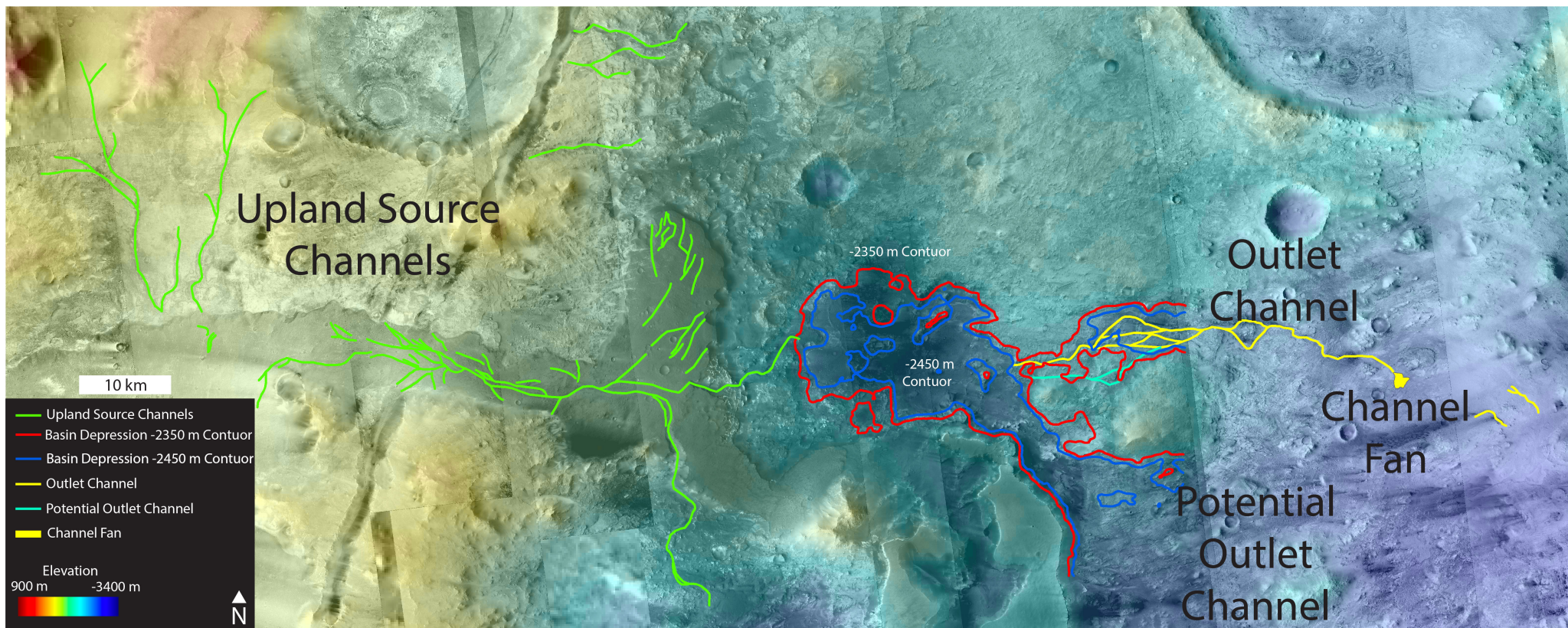




Observations:

1. Distributed sources ➡ Precipitation

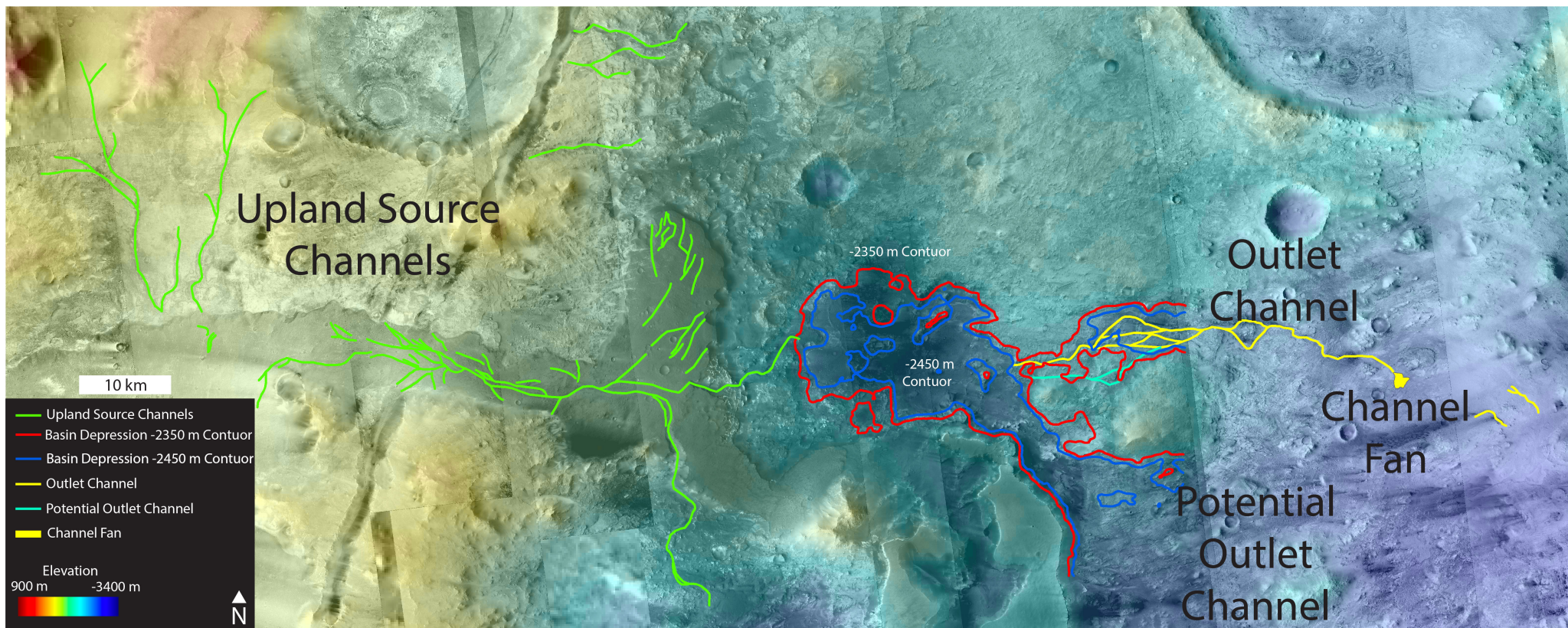




## Observations:

1. Distributed sources ➡ Precipitation
2. Basin's existence ➡ Ice Sheets

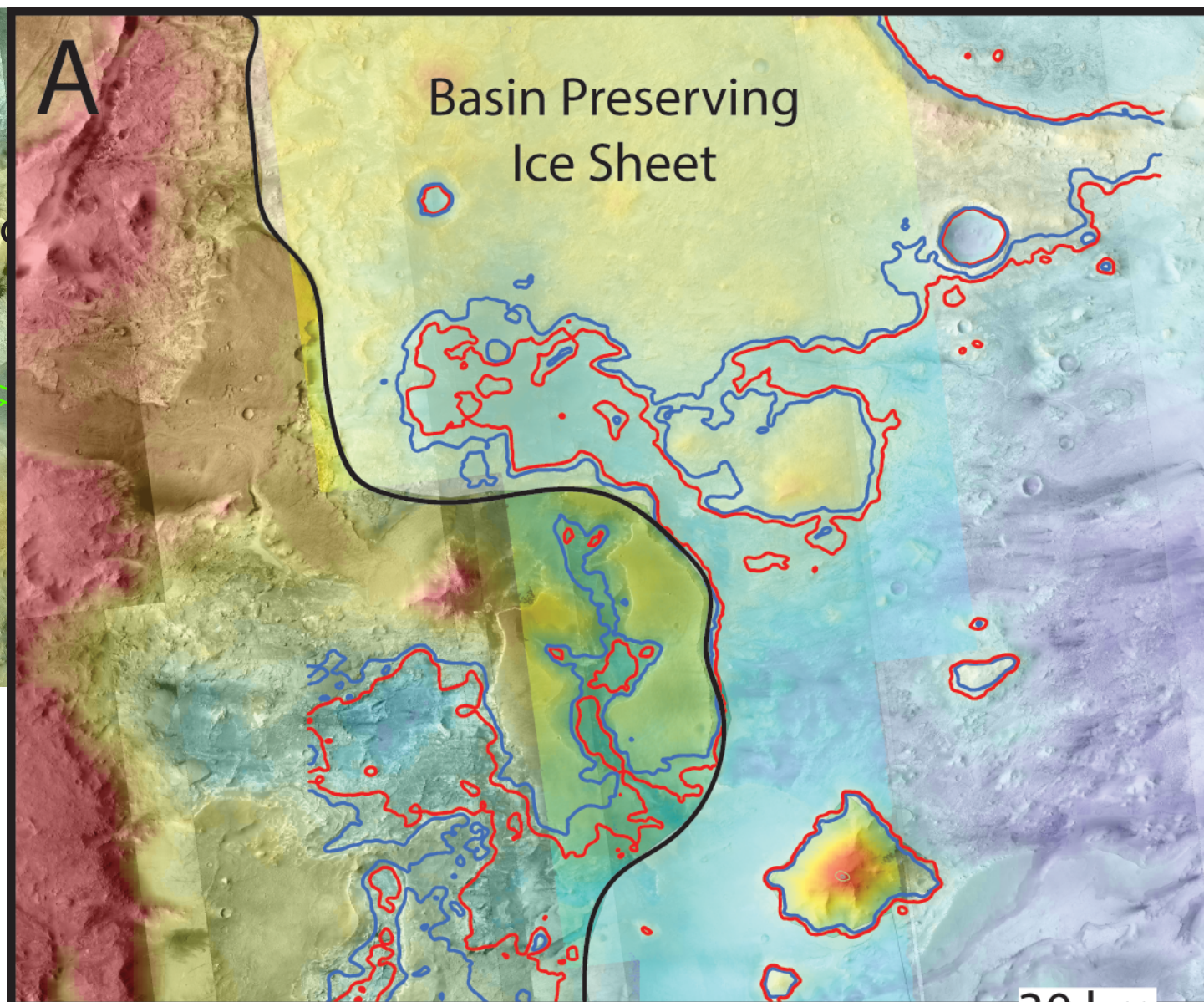
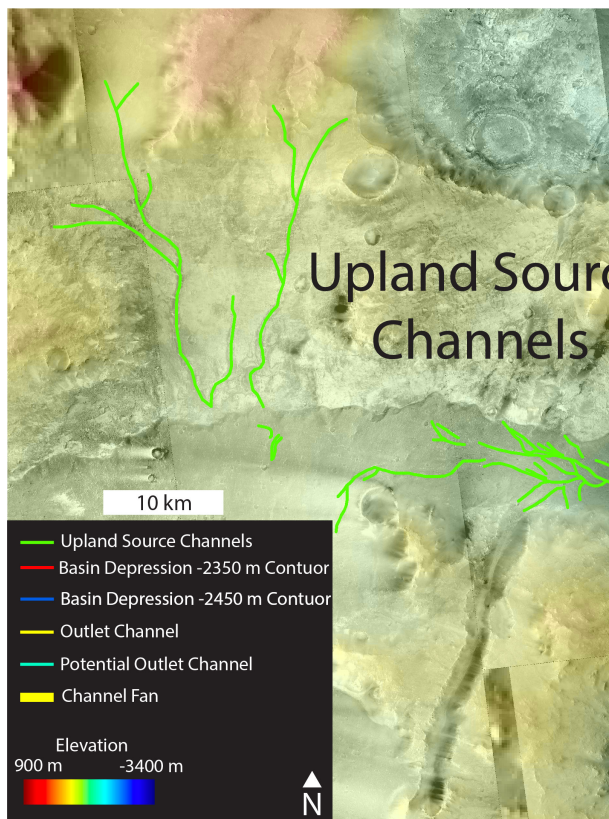




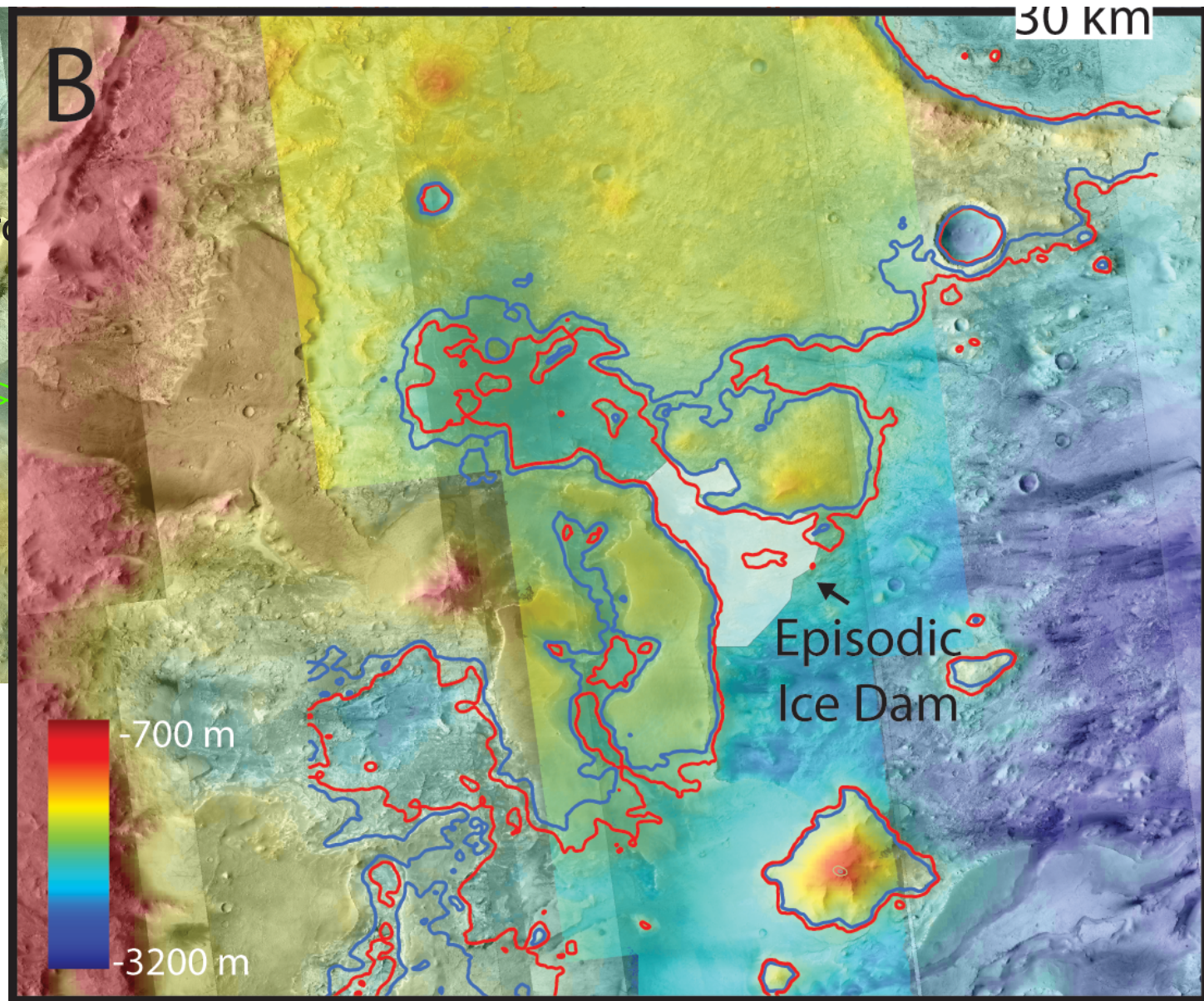
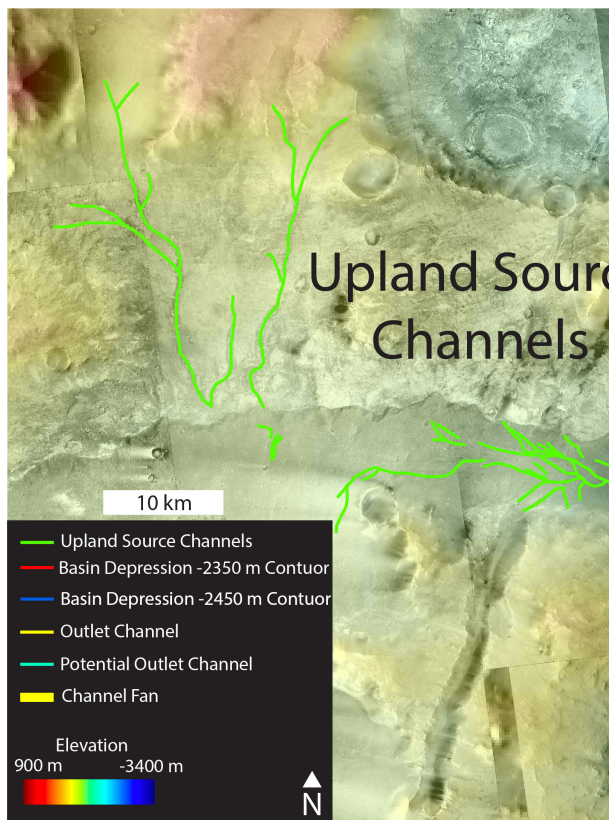
## Observations:

1. Distributed sources ➡ Precipitation
2. Basin's existence ➡ Ice Sheets
3. Outlet channels ➡ Episodic Ice Dams

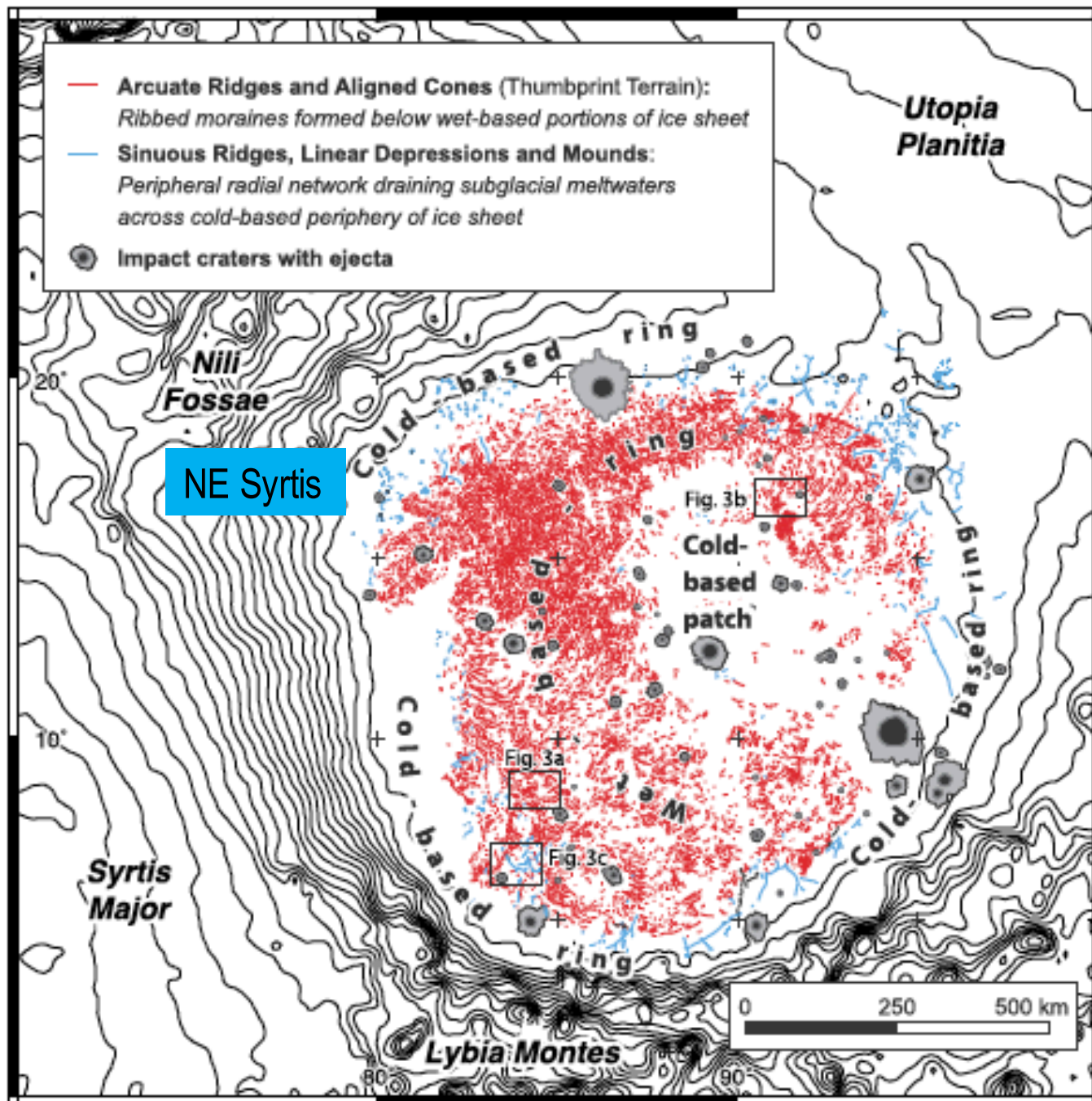




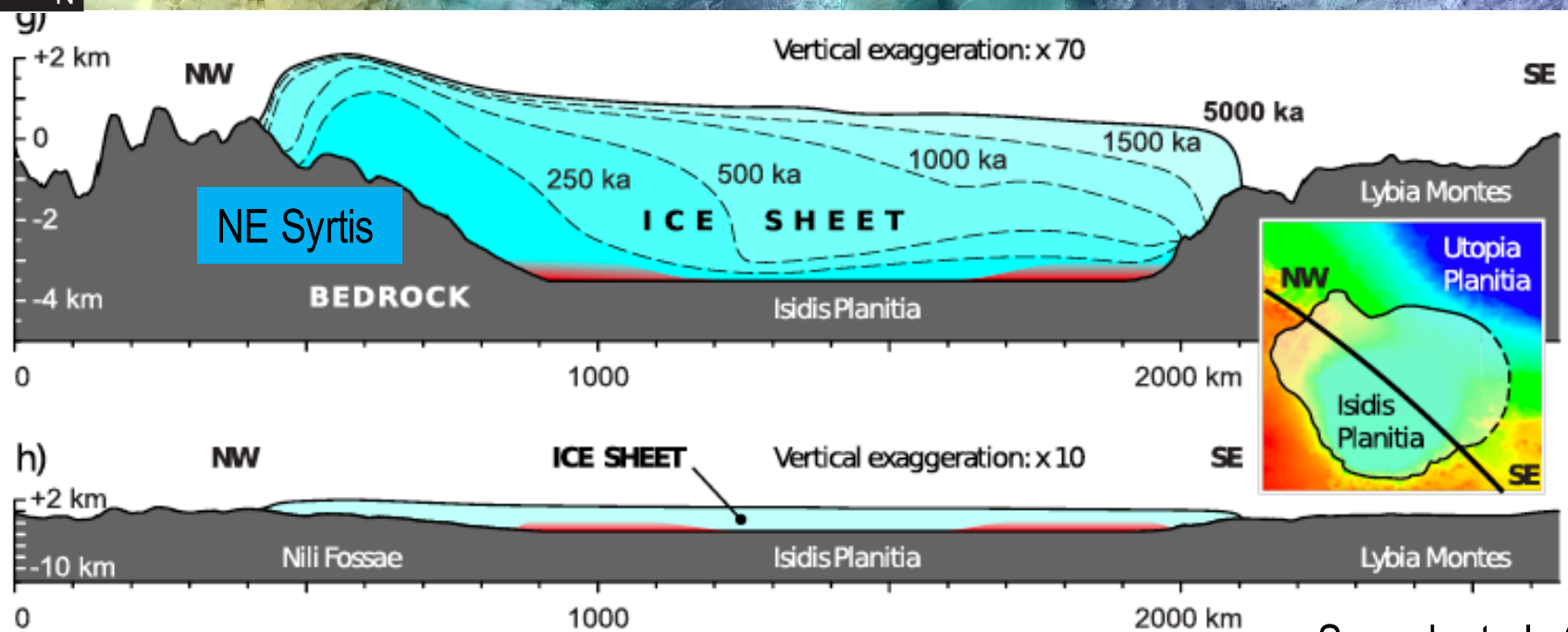
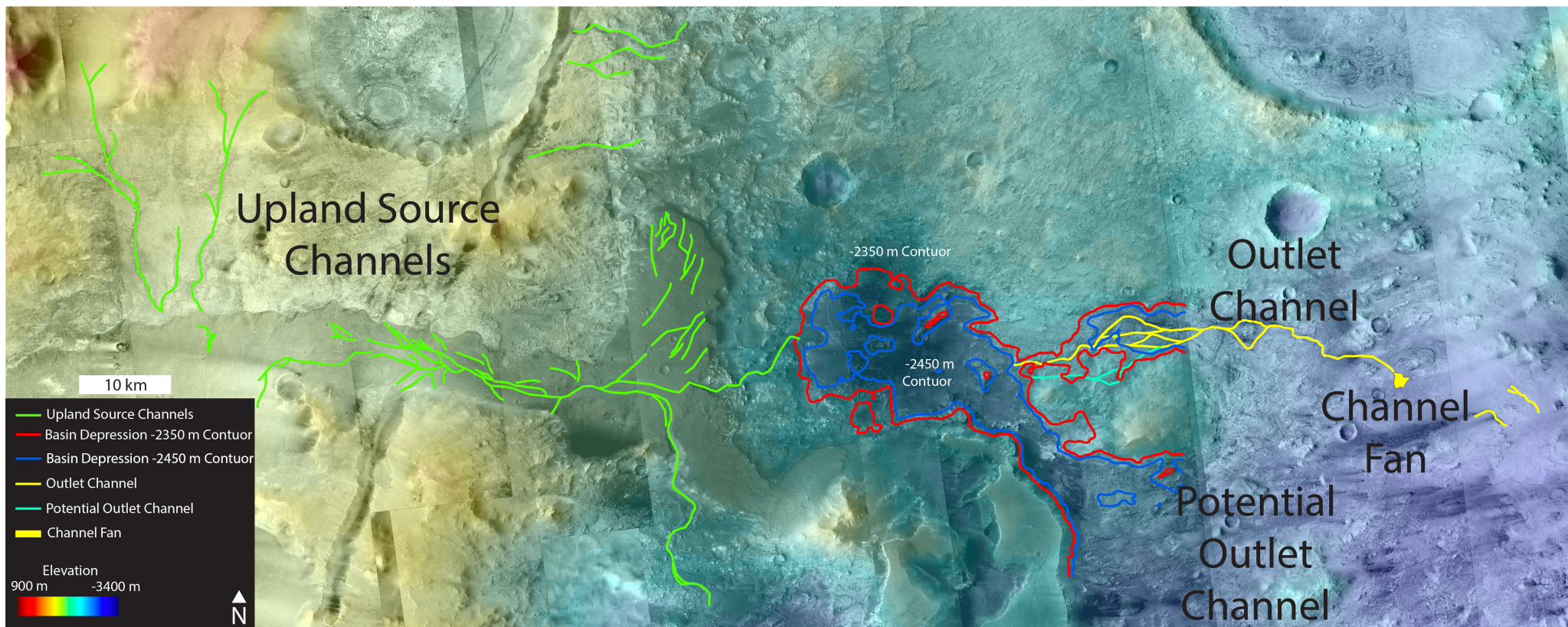














C

Proposed  
Landing  
Ellipse

Aquifer  
Biosignature  
Source

Plains

Lacustrine Source

Depression

Sedimentary Sink

Volcanics

CTX DEM



- 942 m

- 3175 m

10 km





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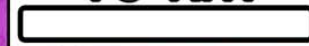
CTX DEM



- 942 m

- 3175 m

10 km



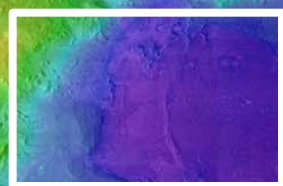


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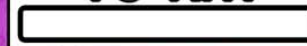


– 942 m

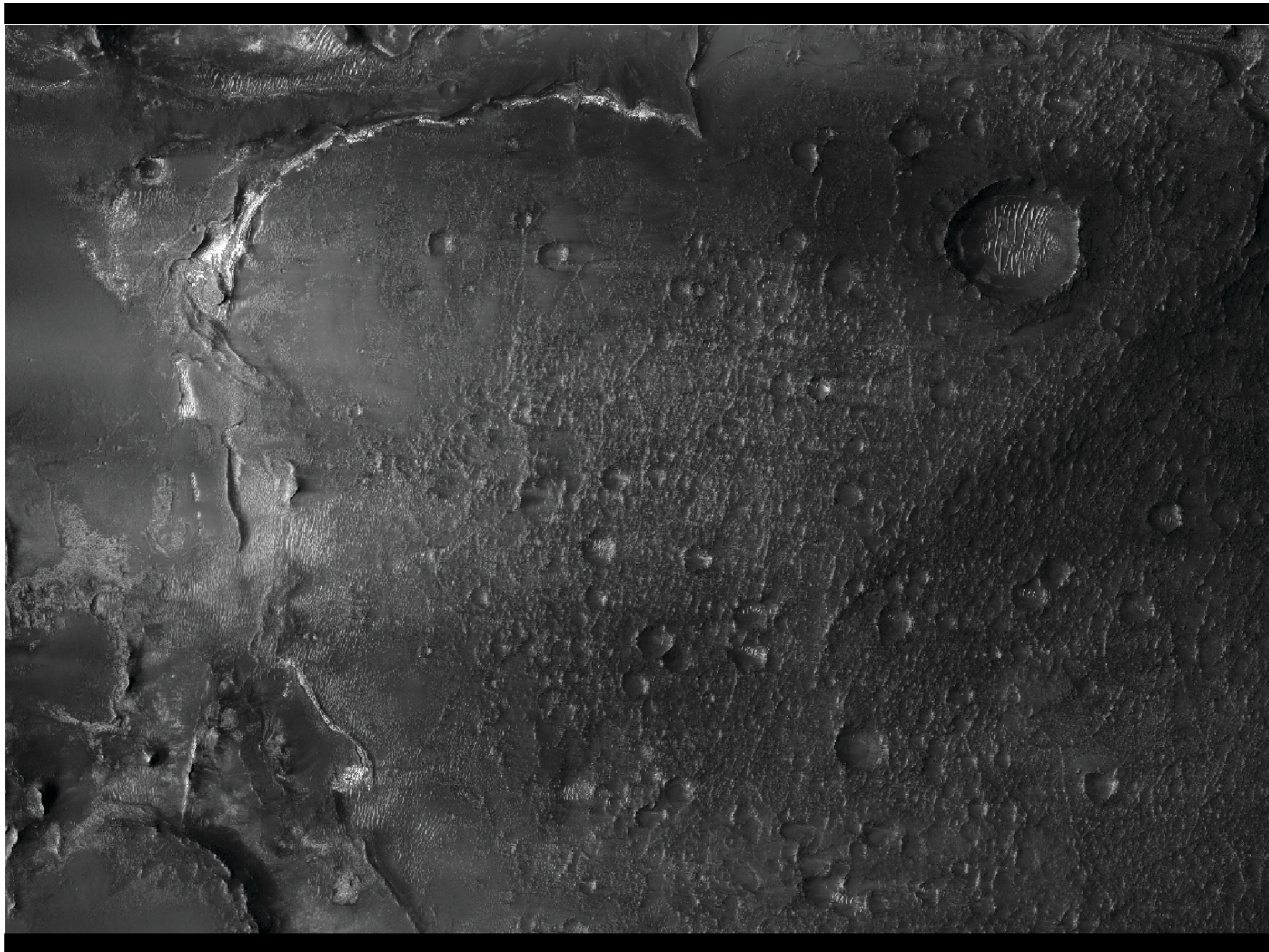
– 3175 m

Volcanics

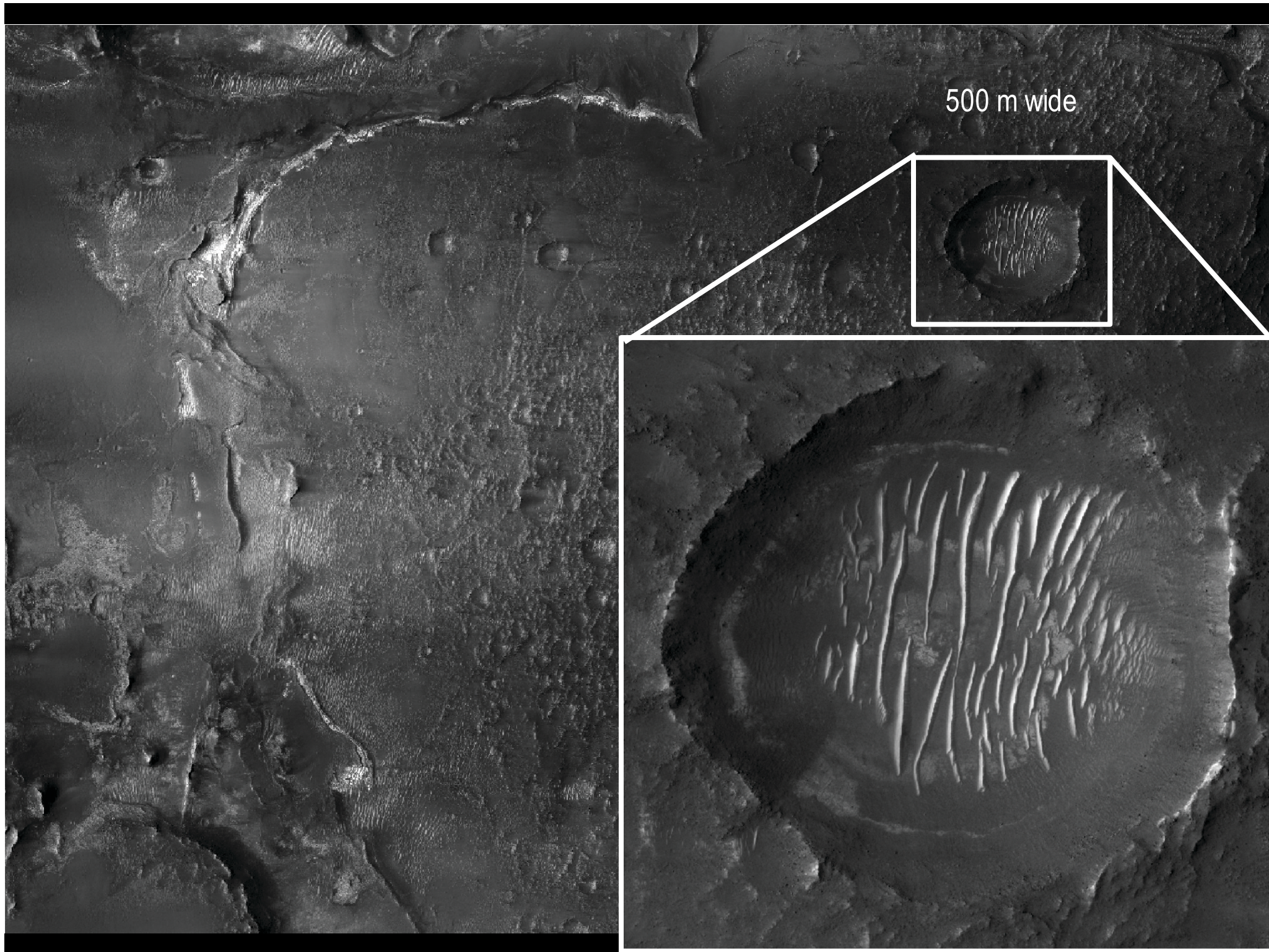
10 km



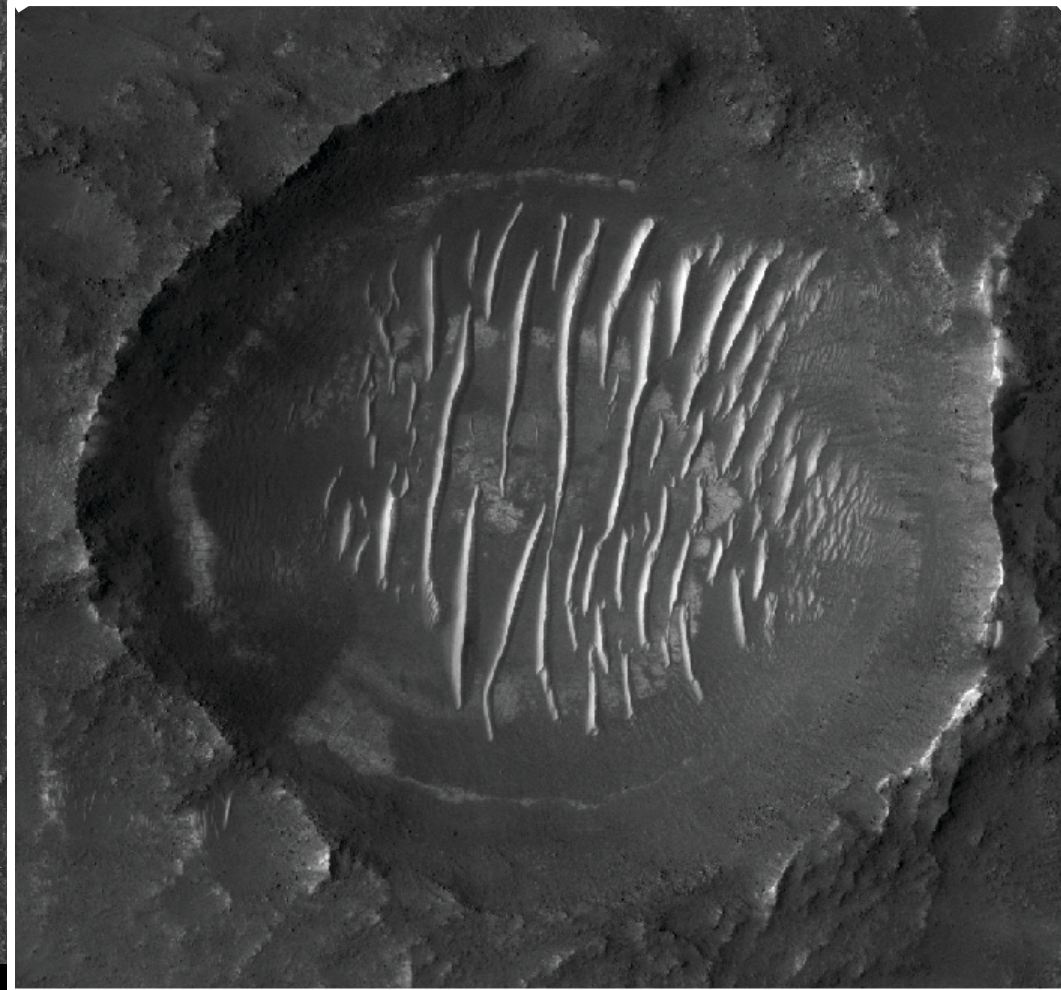
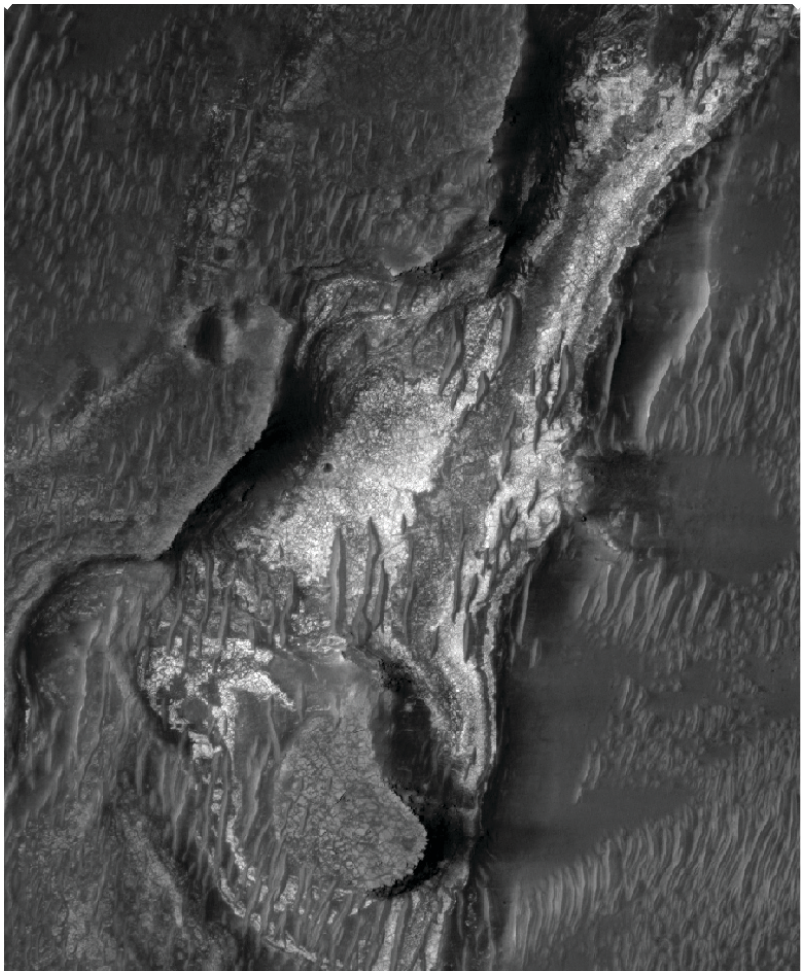
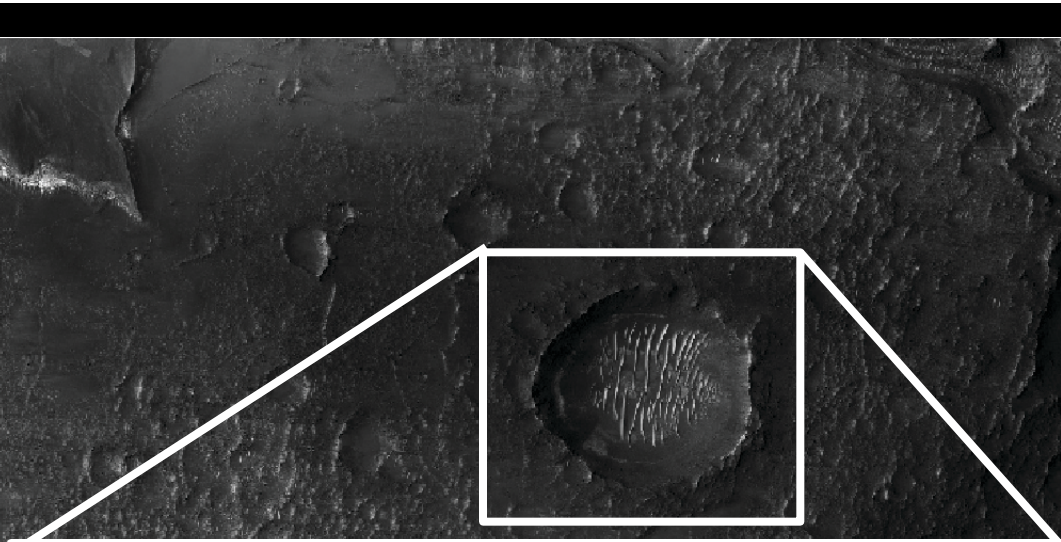
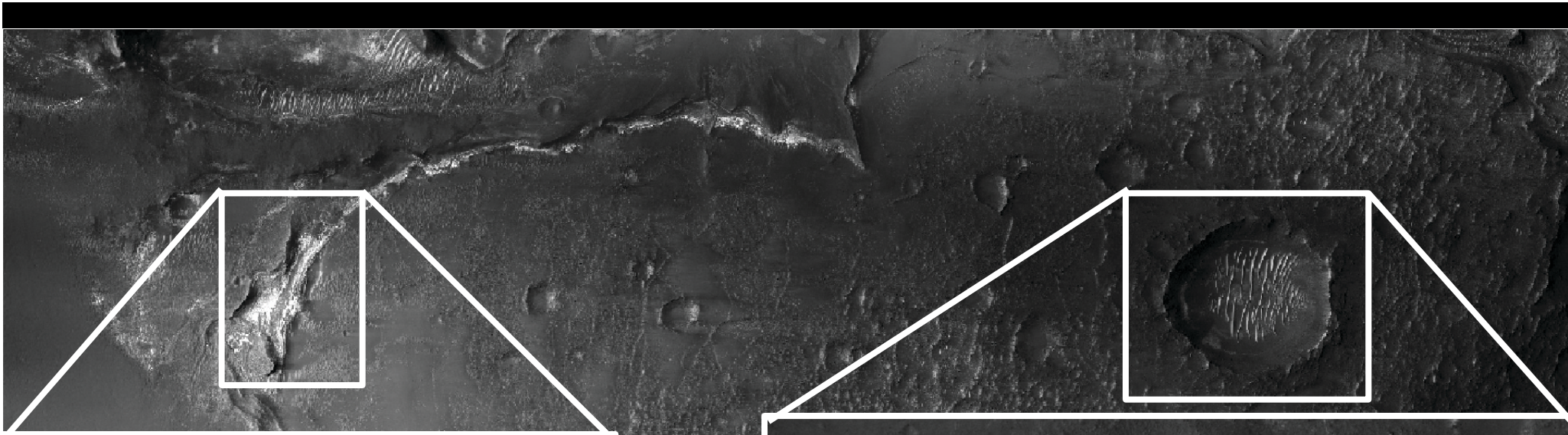




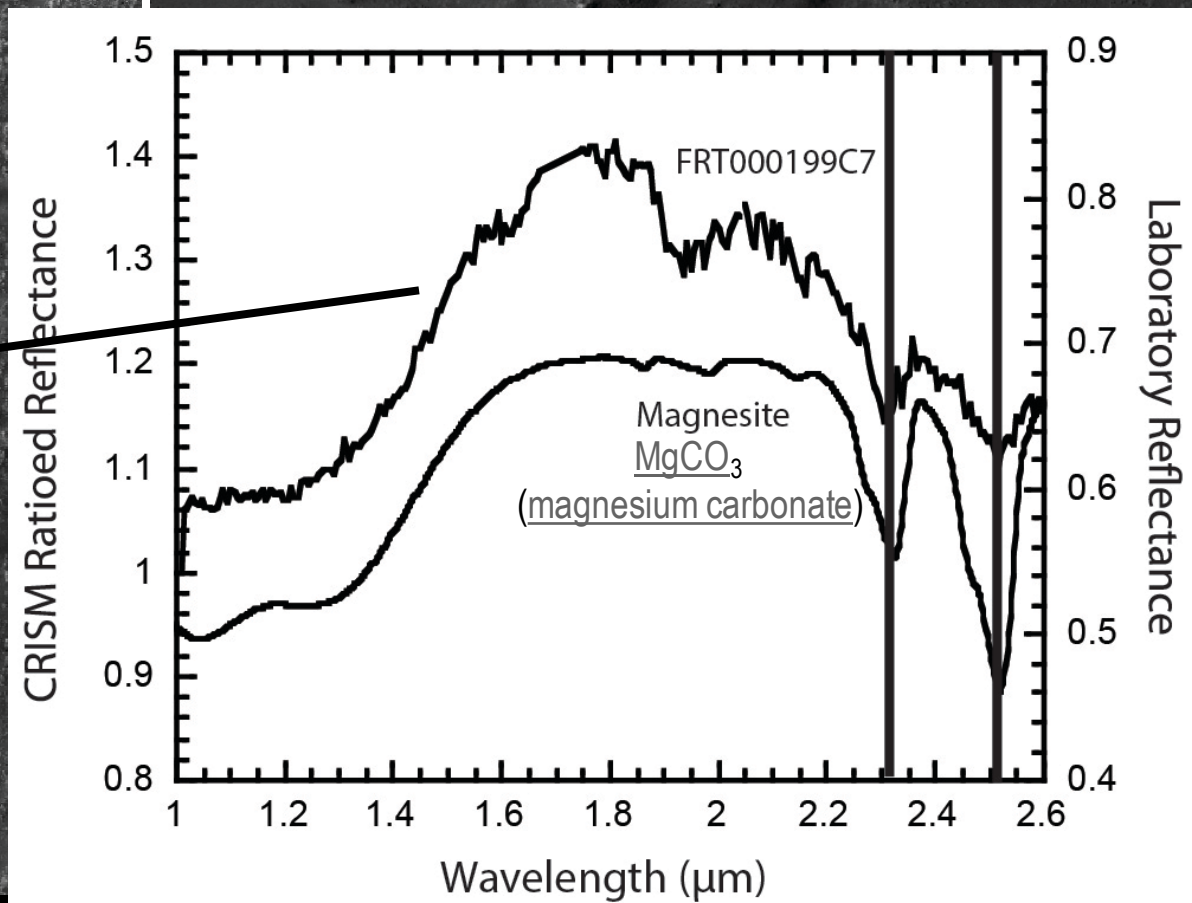
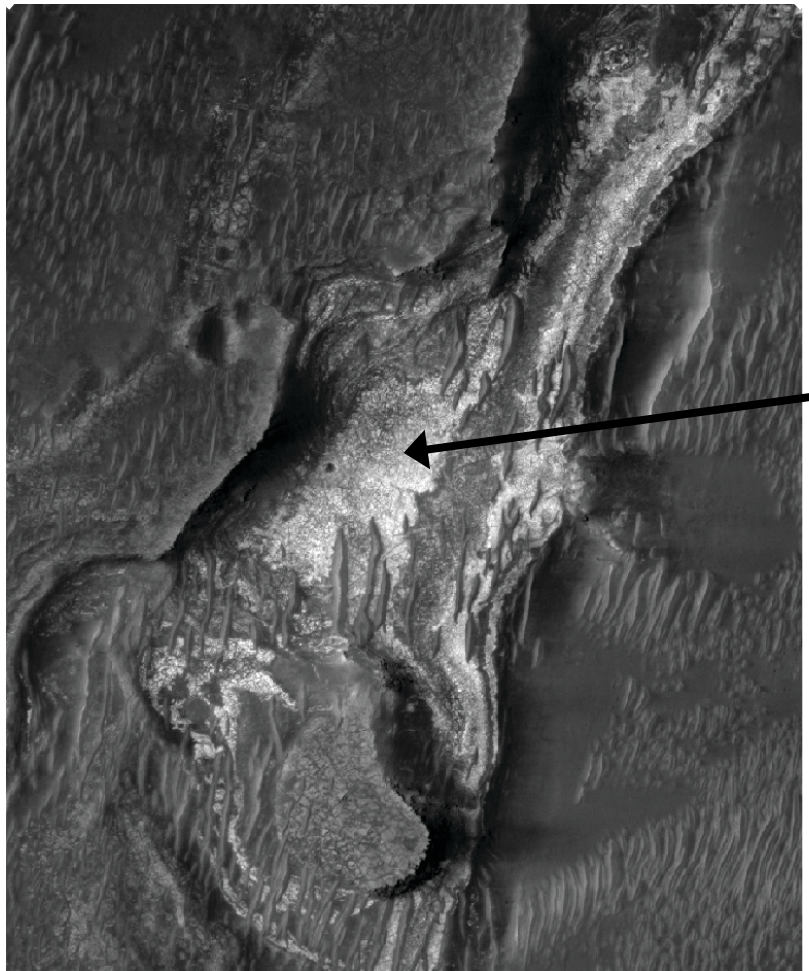
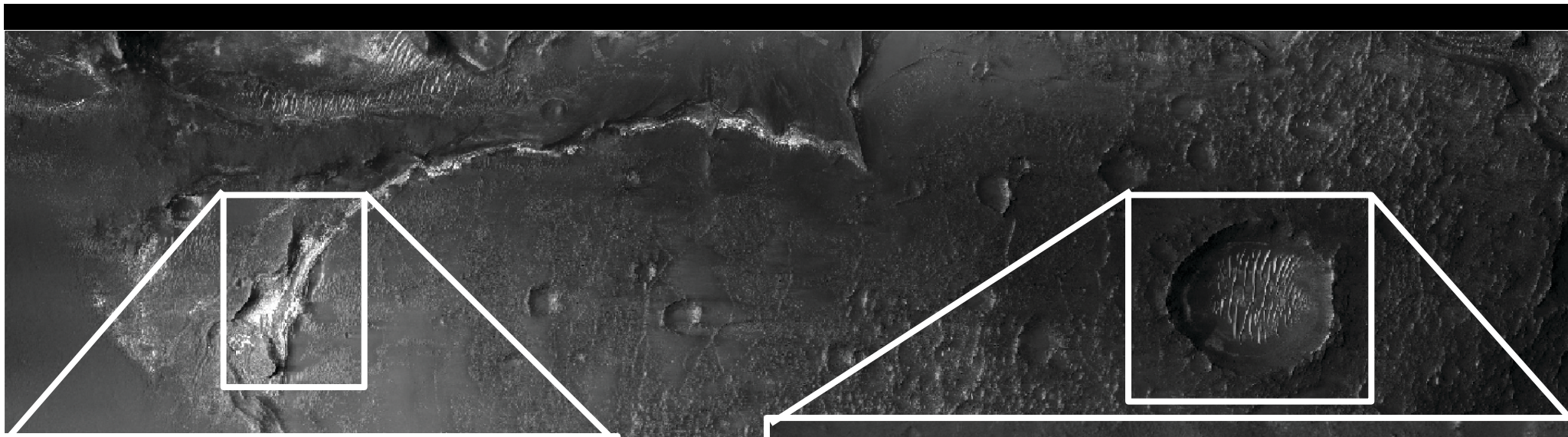














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CTX DEM

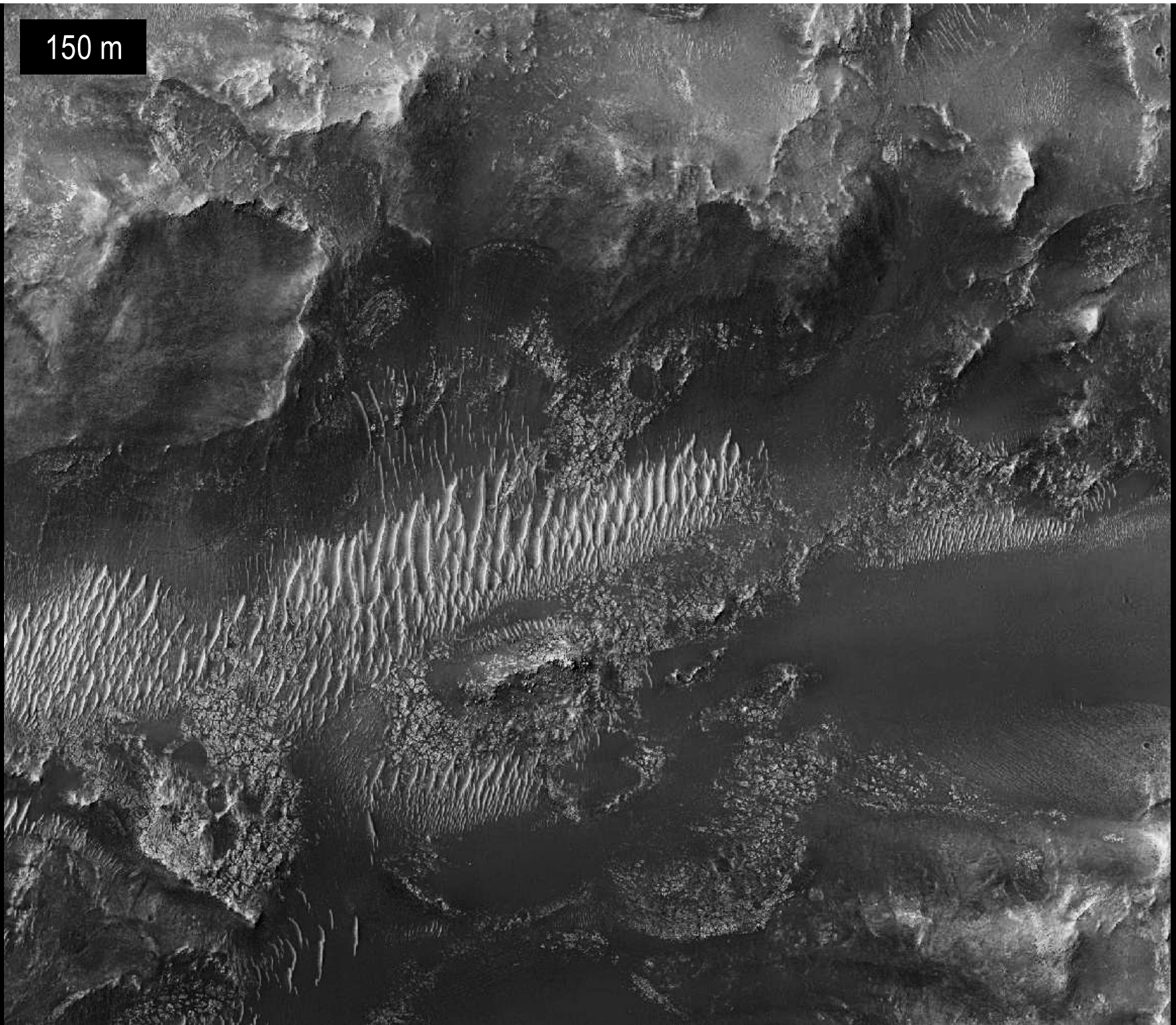


10 km





150 m



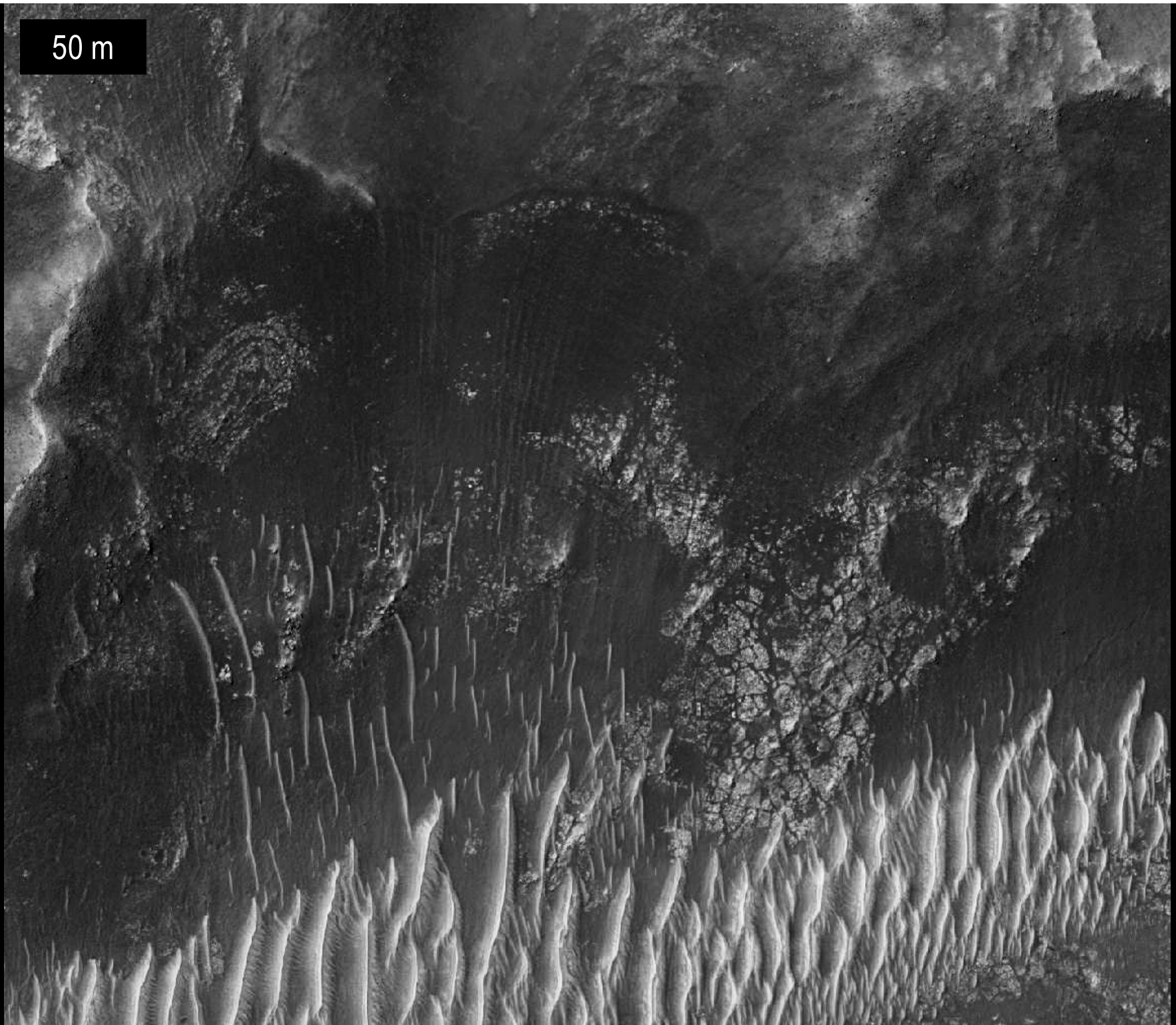


150 m

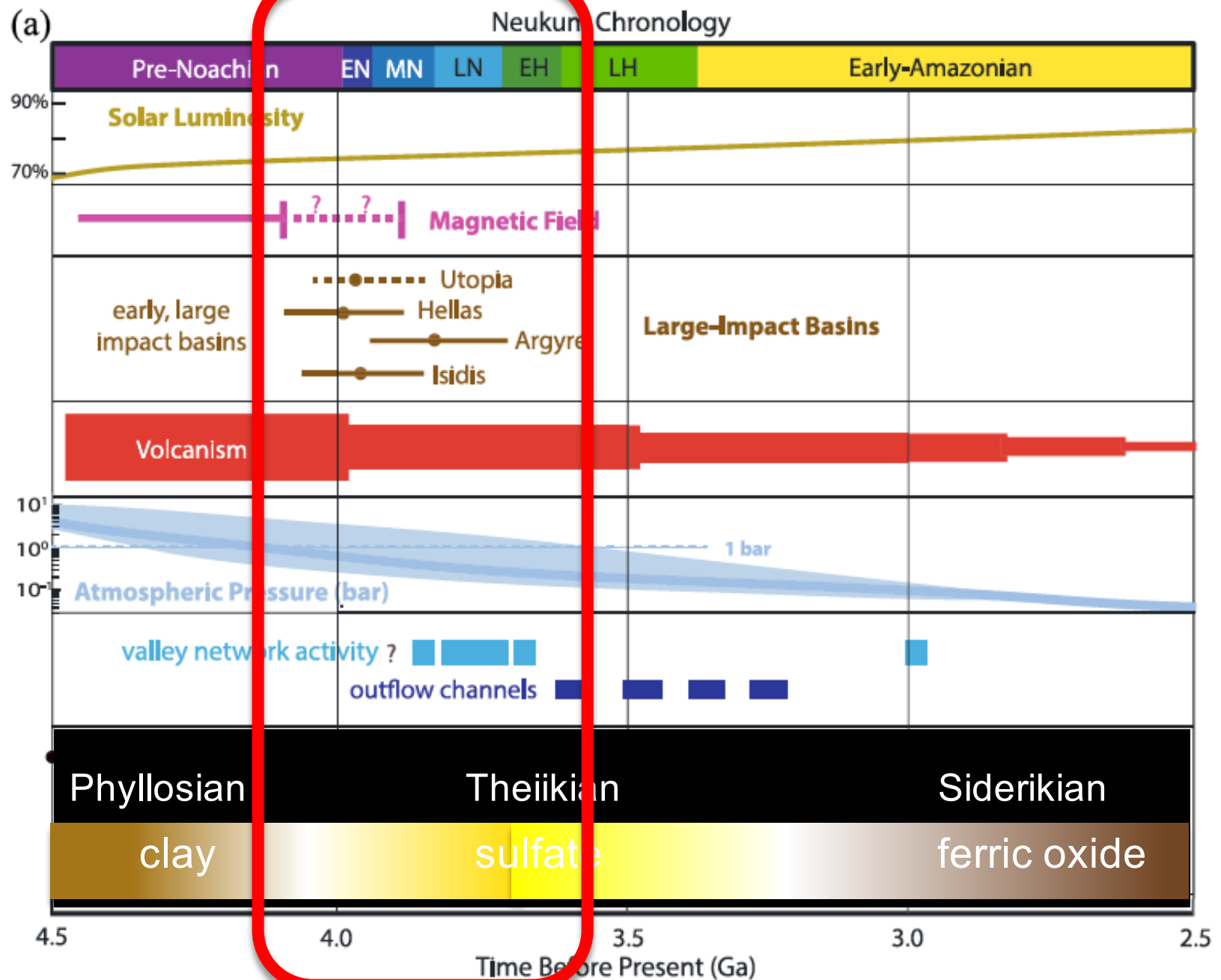




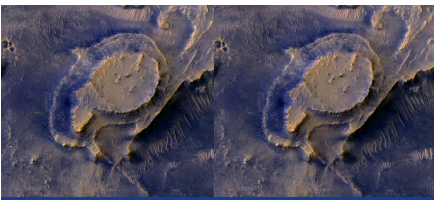
50 m



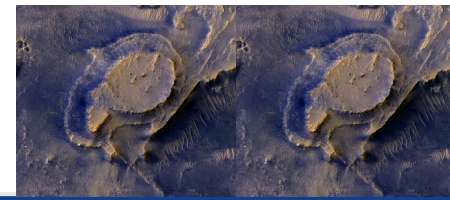






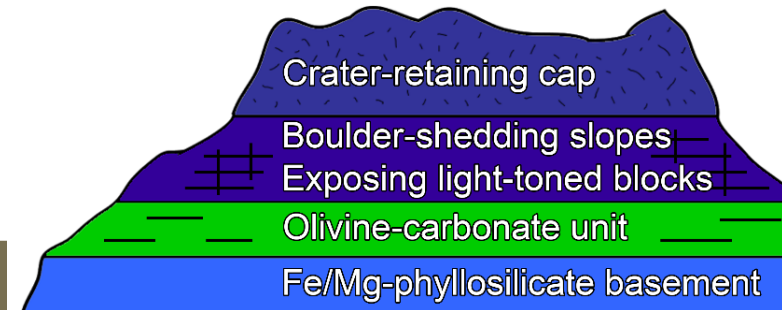


# Northeastern Syrtis Major Mesas



Mars 2020 Project

**Northeast Syrtis Major Mesas are spatially concentrated time capsules that record critical events in the Pre-Noachian, Noachian and Hesperian.**



## Characterize geologic history of astrobiologically relevant site/units

- **3 distinct, time-ordered formations** (mafic cap, carbonate, basement); one with **3 subunits** (megabreccia basement, massive basement, Al-phyllosilicate weathering horizon) are **mappable from orbit for easy rover direction**
- **~250 Myr Noachian to Hesperian historical** record is the earliest accessible and well-understood in the context of Mars history, bounded by the Isidis impact event and Syrtis Major volcanism (with still older megabreccia)

## Assess habitability/past life in units with high biosignature preservation potential

- **Regionally extensive carbonates** represent either **near-subsurface mineralization** of host rock or **travertine-like mineral springs precipitation** – either has **high biosignature preservation potential**
- The **Noachian clay basement** and **breccia blocks preserve rocks** from when **Mars had a magnetic field** and thicker atmosphere. Cross-crossing veins point to **available water** in a **continuously habitable environment** – the NE Syrtis paleo-aquifer is a good place to search for mineralized life

## Cache scientifically compelling samples

- **4 aqueous environments** (early clays, early carbonates, weathering horizons, *go-to sulfate sediments*) have distinct astrobio. potential, record of atm. evolution, volatile sequestration for traditional, clumped isotopes
- **4 age-date bins** for Martian chronology **(1)** Isidis-formed melt within Noachian basement, **(2)** regional olivine-rich unit, **(3)** dark-toned mafic cap rock, **(4)** *Syrtis lava front (go-to)*
- **3 lithologies** record **igneous** evolutionary history from **Pre-Noachian** to **Early Hesperian**, with distinct low-Ca pyroxene, olivine enriched (komatiite-type hot lava or mantle xenolith), high-Ca pyroxene lavas